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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a falſe report has been circulated in England, that Profeſſor Hermann was the editor of the edition of "Porſon's Euripides," which was publiſhed at Leipzig, I ſend you the following note which I received from him on that ſubject, in order that it may be communicated to the public.

"Editionem quatuor Tragœdiarum Euripidis, cum Notis Richardi Porſoni, quæ tamquam editionis alterius, correctioris, & indicibus locupletiſſimis auctæ volumen primum, Lipſiæ, 1802, prodiit, mihi imputari comperi. Ejusmodi laudem quum nemini invideam, publice declarandum exiſtimavi, me neque auctore neque adjutore iſtam editionem factam eſſe. Faciendæ ejus conſilium ceperat librarius, non dubio fructu, in tanta raritate librorum Britannicorum: opera demandata fuit docto cuidam, neque ignoto viro, non mihi, qui hujuſmodi negotium ne recepturus quidem fuiſſem. Ego, cum omnibus qui Græcas litteras amant, ex animo opto, ut R. Porſonus reliquas quoque Euripidis Tragœdias edat, non ut ne deſtituat illum, qui ſine prima editione alteram correctiorem dare non poterit, ſed ut expleat litteratorum omnium deſideria.—Scr. Lipſiæ d. xii. Julii CIↃ.IↃ CCCV.

GODOFREDUS HERMANNUS,
in Academia Lipſienſi Eloq. Prof. P. O.

Profeſſor Hermann is at preſent engaged in preparing for the preſs an edition of Æſchylus, with a Latin tranſlation, critical notes, compleat indexes, enlarged ſcholia, and a full and exact collection of all the various readings which are to be found either in all the printed editions or in the manuſcripts hitherto collated, which have been ſo negligently given in Schutze's edition. At the end will be added a diſſertation on the metres of Æſchylus, ſomething ſimilar to that which the Profeſſor has already written on Pindar. Explanatory notes will only be given where former writers have miſtaken the ſenſe, as Schutze's Commentary may always be bought without the text. The whole will probably conſiſt of three quarto volumes, the firſt of which will be publiſhed next ſpring. F. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE looked over Mr. Parkinſon's late "Tour in America," and have found in it ſome harſh expreſſions and falſe concluſions drawn from the premiſes he has laid down. It is the produce of a mind attached to local habits, and diſcontented with every thing which does not correſpond with a particular mode of life and of farming.

The work ſeems intended to prove, that nature has been extremely unkind to the United States; that the ungrateful ſoil will never reward the toil of the labourer, and that America ſeems deſigned only for convicts. This is his expreſſion, page 489, which perhaps does not merit to be here repeated; but that America holds out a more cheering proſpect, is fully proved by the following facts. The United States double their population in twenty-five years; and I believe no other nation, not even the Iſraelites, ever doubled their numbers in ſo ſhort a period; conſequently, as men multiply in proportion to the facility of living, the lands muſt return abundance in proportion to the labour beſtowed upon them; otherwiſe there could not be that facility of living.

Another proof is, that the ſix millions of people who inhabit the United States of America import on an average from five to ſix millions ſterling per annum of Britiſh merchandize, for which they pay, otherwiſe they would not be truſted; and they export to the amount of about thirteen millions ſterling a-year: no other country of the ſame age ever had ſo great a commerce; nor is there any country at this time, except England, which, in proportion to her population, has ſo great and productive an induſtry. Whence then ariſes the wealth which nouriſhes ſuch a commerce, if not from the lands?—for America cannot be called a manufacturing country.

From the year 1784 to 1799, a term of fifteen years, the Americans improved fifteen millions of acres of land. The waſte-lands incloſed in England during the laſt fifty years amounts only to 2,800,000 acres. This ſhews that America is in a rapid ſtate of improvement, and even more ſo than England.

But if new farms recently cleared of their timber do not produce all which we find on the old and long-cultivated eſtates of England, it is no proof that the country is bad or the people miſerable. The American farmer has abundance to eat, to drink, to warm and cloath him; he is owner of the ſoil on which he lives; no rent to be raiſed at the expiration of his leaſe; no landlord to influence him at an election; no tax-gatherer at his door; he is confident of ſecurity in equal laws, and has a high ſenſe of that noble independence which acknowledges no ſuperiors but genius and merit: and thoſe are real comforts to a man of feeling. If good turnpike-roads, and a particular fine breed of cattle or ſheep, are rarely to be found in America, it ariſes from the population being ſpread over a great extent of country, and that want of diviſion of labour which enables one man to apply to one thing, and thereby render it as perfect as poſſible. But the fault is not in the land or climate; and ſuch improvements will be made when the country ſhall be more filled with people.

Let us look back on England two hundred years:—Not a hedge, not a turnpike-road, waggon or carriage to travel in; none of the fine breed of ſheep and cattle now ſo much and juſtly admired; nor irrigation, nor the productive ſyſtem of ſucceſſion of crops; at that time turnips, cabbages, and carrots, were great articles of commerce from Brabant to London. In 1697 the whole exports from England were only three millions and a half a year: the imports near the ſame ſum. But time, with induſtry, has made England what ſhe is, to the great honour of the inhabitants; and time, with induſtry, will give to the United States of America all that is refined in ſcience and gratifying to rational man.

But one great object of Mr. Parkinſon's book is, to prevent Engliſh farmers rendering themſelves and families unhappy by going to America. With him I am clearly of opinion that they ſhould not go till they have well weighed every circumſtance, and conſulted the feelings of thoſe they propoſe to carry with them; for although I know that abundance reigns in America, yet perſons always riſque their happineſs by removing from their native place, and into a country where the manners and cuſtoms are ſuch as they have not been uſed to. Every purſuit is a kind of trade, which if we cannot follow it in the way to which we have been accuſtomed, feels irkſome. I doubt whether an experienced Devonſhire farmer would for ſome years feel happy in Northumberland; nor would the Northumberland man feel comfortable on a farm in Devonſhire. A Frenchman, accuſtomed to the culture of the vine, would make a bad farmer in England; and the Engliſh farmer would become a bankrupt among the vines of France. Local habits, which in a great meaſure conſtitute our happineſs, and which makes a country appear pleaſant or diſagreeable, extend to the ſmalleſt minutiæ, to our eating, drinking, travelling, company, &c. &c.

During the laſt peace the Abbé Gregoire came over from France to England, where he made a tour throughout the country, and, from his amiable character and excellent qualities, was received in the beſt ſocieties in a very hoſpitable manner. On his return to Paris I aſked him how he liked England? He replied, "The Engliſh are a generous, hoſpitable, good people; and the country would be charming had it pleaſed God to give them ſome ſunſhine, and French cooks. The country (he ſaid) was always enveloped in clouds; and he was almoſt ſtarved on abominable legs of mutton, roaſt-beef, beef ſteaks, cabbage and potatoes, none of which were half cooked, and with ſauce ſeldom eatable: the porter was bitter, and the port-wine ſo ſtrong that he could not drink it, and as to water he did not like that beverage." In fact, the good Abbé preferred France; and, being of a humane diſpoſition, ſeemed to feel ſorry for the many inconveniencies under which, as he ſuppoſed, the people of England labaured.

Hence, if we look into ourſelves, and examine the habits we have acquired, we ſhall find, that, by going to reſide in a foreign country, the circumſtances change, and the unhappineſs or ill ſucceſs which we experience ariſes more from ourſelves than the defects of the country which we adopt.

I am, Sir, &c.

July 2, 1805. ROBERT FULTON.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, Sir, to intreat the attention of ſome of your numerous Correſpondents to a queſtion which muſt certainly be intereſting to every manufacturer, but of which no regular diſcuſſion has yet been effected. Is it proper or improper to lay before the public a full and impartial ſtatement of the various proceſſes of our manufactories? I ſhall ſtate ſuch reaſons as have offered themſelves to me why they ſhould be diſplayed; but I am principally anxious to receive further information on a ſubject that appears to me peculiarly intereſting. The firſt argument I ſhall adduce is that of Mr. Boyle, as quoted by Dr. Johnſon in the 208th number of the "Rambler." "The excellence of manufactories and the facility of labour would be much promoted, if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communication made generally known; for there are few operations that are not performed by one or another with ſome peculiar advantages, which, though ſingly of little importance, would by conjunction and concurrence open new inlets to knowledge, and give new powers to diligence." The ſecond is, the very conſiderable improvements that have taken place in thoſe few manufactories which have yet been under the influence of chemical inquiry; thus realizing, but on a very extenſive ſcale, the ſuggeſtions of Mr. Boyle. So far, therefore, as we are to be guided on the one hand by experience, and on the other by the influence of ſcientific inquiry on liberal diſplay, will the argument in favour of ſuch conduct be ſtrengthened.

In the third place, I would obſerve, that, as many valuable diſcoveries are owing to chance, thoſe with whom they originate are perhaps not unfrequently incapable of improving them to the extent they would admit of in the hands of men of ſcience; and thus by a ſpirit of monopoly they preclude even themſelves from the advantageous cultivation of ſuch diſcoveries, merely leaſt others might enjoy it alſo!

If again we conſider the rapid progreſs that has been made of late years in every department of uſeful and practical knowledge, we muſt attribute it entirely to thoſe liberal communications that have been made by men whoſe attention has been immediately directed to the promotion and improvement of every thing valuable to the public.

Again, the profits of every buſineſs depend on the regularity and knowledge with which it is conducted; but how is the laſt to be enjoyed without reſources to apply to? How much more eaſily would it be obtained if ſcience could regulate and ſimplify the combinations of the manufacturer? To theſe may be added, that if to accompliſh by every thing employed its utmoſt poſſible uſe; nay, if even to draw advantage from the very waſte and refuſe of every manufactory be a favourite principle with the conductors of each, to take the moſt accurate mean to effect it ought certainly to be as powerful with them.—Is it not alſo obvious, that to diſcard all myſtery and quackery, and fairly to diſcloſe each proceſs, is to invite the attention of men of ſcience and reſearch, to extend and ſecure the advantages already gained, and diſcover greater powers of utility and new effects from other combinations in the various ſubſtances employed.

The origin, progreſs, preſent ſtate, and hints for the improvement of our "arts of life," would certainly be worthy the contemplation of our moſt able chymiſts, and are ſubjects that have appeared of ſuch importance to a neighbouring nation, that many of their moſt eminent men have been employed in ſuch a work. Some volumes of the "Encyclopedie Methodique" are dedicated to ſuch information, with plates, too, in many caſes diſplaying even the moſt minute work tools employed in each.

The hiſtories and detail of manufactories conducted in each place, ought, I preſume, to form a principal object with the writers of local hiſtories; yet very few of theſe gentlemen are enabled to obtain ſuch accounts as they can depend on, from the ſelfiſh and monopolizing ſpirit of the manufacturers in general.

To theſe various advantages an objection may be offered—that diſplay is placing objects of taxation in the view of the Miniſter. Be it ſo: diſplay will make it eaſier to collect the tax, will make it more certain, and it may be, leſs oppreſſive.—If to theſe be added the above advantages, it may fairly be preſumed that diſcovery and conſequent improvement is the moſt advantageous track to be purſued. But on this ſubject I do not mean ſo much to offer only my own ſentiments, as to ſolicit the opinion of your correſpondents.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Newcaſtle, JOHN CLENNELL.
17th Feb. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE aſſerted that Vaſco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul."—As this is a curious point of literary hiſtory, and ſome of the Reviews have contradicted the aſſertion, allow me as briefly as poſſible to ſtate the proofs by which it is ſupported.

1. The Portugueze have always aſcribed the romance to this author.

2. It was evidently written when the Court of Windſor was the moſt ſplendid of the Courts of Chriſtendom; therefore it is not older than the time of Lobeira.

3. The names Oriana, Liſuarte, Grimaneſa, and Briolania, are Portugueze.

4. The Spaniſh verſion, the oldeſt which is known to be extant, refers to a Portugueze original, and ſays, that an Infanta of Portugal had objected to a certain part of the ſtory. There exiſts a ſonnet, in old Portugueze, attributed to a Portugueze Infante, addreſſed to Vaſco Lobeira, as author of "Amadis," and objecting to this very part.

5. Gomer Eanner de Zurara, librarian to the King of Portugal, and keeper of the archives, in a chronicle written 1463, ſixty years after Lobeira's death, has this deciſive paſſage:—"Many authors, being deſirous to lengthen their works, fill up their books by relating how princes paſſed their time in banquettings and games and revels, from which nothing followed except their own diverſion; as in the ancient feats of England, which is called Great Britain, and in the book of "Amadis," though that was made wholly at the pleaſure of a man called Vaſco Lobeira, in the time of King D. Fernando, all the things in the ſaid book being feigned by the author."

In reply to theſe arguments and this teſtimony, it is ſaid that D'Herberay and Treſſan ſpeak of certain originals in the Picard language. Neither of theſe authors ſpeak deciſively. The one ſays, "he remembered ſuch manuſcripts which he *thought* might be the originals;" the other, that "he *thought* he had ſeen ſuch among Queen Chriſtina's collection in the Vatican." Theſe authorities are of little weight. Such manuſcripts, however, may probably have exiſted, and are eaſily accounted for. The daughter of Joam I. who knighted Vaſco Lobeira, married Philip the Good of Burgundy. What more probable than that this Infanta (for all the family were learned and were patrons of learning) ſhould have taken to her huſband's court the romance which was the delight of her father's, and that it ſhould have been tranſlated to pleaſe her? The Picard verſion, therefore, if it could be produced, would not invalidate Lobeira's claim.

On theſe grounds I ſhall think myſelf juſtified in aſſerting, in the literary Hiſtory of Portugal, that Vaſco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul," the moſt celebrated of the proſe romances, and the beſt.

I have thus defended my opinion, becauſe, unleſs I miſtake, one of the Reviews in queſtion was written by a gentleman for whoſe talents I have the higheſt reſpect, whoſe knowledge of chivalrous literature exceeds mine, and with whom I would not venture to break a ſpear any where except on my own ground.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the gardens in this neighbourhood, our fruit-trees, eſpecially the apple, are this year infeſted with what the gardeners call the American blight, which has a white mouldy appearance, and, when rubbed between the fingers, tinges them with a blood-like ſtain. I have obſerved that it firſt attaches to the cancerous part neareſt the trunk, and proceeds upward, and, if not checked, I have ſeen it almoſt cover all the branches like a hoar-froſt. I firſt uſed Mr. Forſyth's compoſition, then lye and urine; but the effect of theſe were viſible only for two or three days.—I then tried Gallipoli-oil, of which I had ſome by me that was rancid, and for a week or two I flattered myſelf that I had completely ſucceeded in a remedy of prevention, as well as of deſtruction; but experience has taught me that it deſtroys the inſects where applied, but that it does not prevent their attaching to other parts of the tree; ſo that I find it neceſſary to go round my garden twice a-week with my oil and brush to keep under theſe tranſatlantic enemies.

I ſhall be much obliged to any of your horticultural readers to inform me, through your extenſive and uſeful publication, if this be a new ſpecies of blight, and if there has been diſcovered any effectual remedy for its cure and its prevention, which will very much oblige,

Sir, your's, &c. T.

Portſmouth, July 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM deſirous of propoſing a query to ſome of your various readers better verſed in the uſage of courts of law than myſelf, or poſſeſſing greater facilities of reſearch; but have had ſome doubts whether it came within the ſcope of your work. Conceiving it, however, to be one of your chief objects to ſubſerve the cauſe of general uſefulneſs, and anticipating in the reply to my query the exiſtence of a privilege which it is important, in my opinion, to be made as generally known as poſſible, I make choice of your work as beſt affording the means of a ſatisfactory reply, and alſo of moſt uſefully and extenſively circulating that reply.

"*Has a witneſs in any of our courts of law a right to demand, in any caſe, that the interrogatories of the adverſe counſel ſhall be put through the medium of the court?*"

It muſt have fallen within the obſervation of many of your readers, that the gentlemen of the bar, in the practice of croſs examination, very frequently aſſume a moſt unbridled liberty of ſpeech and addreſs, and evince a moſt ſupreme indifference to the reputation or feelings of any unfortunate man, who, while his duty has called him to the grave taſk of giving an evidence upon oath, is at the ſame time ſubjected to the uncontrouled exerciſe of their wit and banter. I do not, of courſe, mean to call in queſtion the propriety of croſs-examination; it is only the groſs abuſe of it of which I complain. It is obſervable, too, that the raillery and ridicule thus introduced is frequently but little relevant to the cauſe. It may, in many inſtances, be conſidered as a compoſition which the counſel makes with his client for the want of ingenuity to draw forth the deſired evidence. A counſel, too, in a crowded court, cannot readily conſent to be dull and dry: if, therefore, he cannot ſhine, he will ſtrive to glitter.

Within the circle of my own acquaintance a caſe occurred in which this *ſporting* of the oppoſite counſel was indulged by ſome very rude and equally irrelevant inſinuations, from which no poſſible benefit could accrue to his cauſe, and to which I am very confident that his brief did not in the leaſt point lead him.

But there have been inſtances in which this practice has been carried ſo far as abſolutely to defeat the means of juſtice, by completely locking up, inſtead of drawing forth, that information which a witneſs of a timid mind could otherwiſe have given; and in which a witneſs, by the cauſtic taunts of the counſel, has been thrown into a ſtate of phyſical inability to give his evidence.

If ſuch a right exiſt (and I have heard it aſſerted by perſons of conſiderable legal information) as that which forms my query, a witneſs may at once rid himſelf of this humiliating grievance; as it may be ſafely aſſumed that queſtions put to a witneſs through the medium of the judge will not be accompanied with that *badgering* which a counſel feels himſelf at liberty to indulge in when immediately addreſſing a witneſs. And it muſt unqueſtionably be allowed to be worthy of general notoriety, as it would tend much to relieve the minds of many perſons upon whom this taſk may be impoſed, to be previouſly aware that they can thus blunt the edge of that pertneſs and flippancy which they may meet with from a counſel, by the greater gravity and ſolemnity of the judge.

The inſertion of the above will oblige a conſtant reader, and

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

July 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine of this month ſome circumſtances reſpecting an Indian chief who lately viſited this country, I beg leave to ſtate that many of thoſe circumſtances are inaccurately related, and, at the ſame time, to ſend you an account of the ſame perſon, drawn from the ſource of intimate acquaintance and knowledge.

The perſon who in this country is called John Norton, is known in his own by the appellation of "Teyoninhokarawen," which ſignifies 'the open door,' he once having, by his negotiation, opened the door of peace to his tribe after a long and bloody war.

Teyoninhokarawen is a chief of what were formerly termed the Five Nations; to which confederacy a ſixth has been recently added. Their original habitation was on the Geneſee River, which falls into the ſouthern part of Lake Ontario.—From this they were driven by the Engliſh in 1783, and eſtabliſhed themſelves on the Ouſe or Grand River, that runs into the north-eaſtern extremity of Lake Erie.—General Haldimand, then commanding in America on behalf of the Engliſh, made a military grant of theſe lands on the Grand River to the Five Nations; and the

the buſineſs that has brought Teyoninhokarawen to our country is to obtain from Government a confirmation of that grant. Though previouſly informed that his mother was a native of Scotland, and that, from the age of thirteen to that of fifteen, he had been educated at a Britiſh ſchool, I was ſtruck by the uncommon eloquence of his diſcourſe. His obſervations were acute, and the language in which they were conveyed ſtrong and elegant. In hiſtory, both ancient and modern, he is well verſed; in geography he diſplays peculiar information; and on every ſubject connected with his country his intelligence is minute, and delivered with the moſt lively feeling. His perſon is tall and muſcular, but his walk not very graceful; his eye large and expreſſive. His thirſt after every ſpecies of knowledge is extreme; but his particular attention is devoted to obtain every information that may improve the condition of his country. Teyoninhokarawen is a Chriſtian, as are moſt of his nation. He has completed a Tranſlation of the Goſpel of St. John into the Mohawk language, of which three thouſand copies have been printed. He intends to proceed with the Evangeliſts Matthew and Luke, the Five Nations being already in poſſeſſion of a Mohawk Tranſlation of St. Mark, and the Liturgy of our Church, by Colonel Brent, a native Mohawk. The religion of Teyoninhokarawen appears to me the pureſt Chriſtianity; and in every converſation which I had with him on that ſubject, he expreſſed faith, humility, and brotherly love for all men. Seldom have I met with a character ſo beautifully intereſting even in its ſmaller ornaments, or one who ſo completely poſſeſſed the virtues of a patriot and a Chriſtian, as John Norton, Teyoninhokarawen. I am, Sir, &c.

Bath, July 21, 1805. D. C——L.

P. S. My friend received when he was chriſtened the baptiſmal names of John Norton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Y. Z. (in page 6 of your laſt Number) has fairly ſtated what French verſification *is not*.—For the information of the Engliſh reader, it would have been well to have added a few words, explaining what *it is*. I beg leave to ſupply his omiſſion, by obſerving, that the meaſure uſed by the French for heroïc poetry, tragedy, and comedy, is the Alexandrine, which is familiar to every reader at all acquainted with Dryden: *ex. gr.*

"No plough ſhall hurt the glebe, no pruning-hook the vine."—

"Je chantè le héros, qui regna ſur la France."

As different this from the "*Cobler who liv'd in a ſtall,*" as the cobler's ſtall is from the lord-mayor's ſtate-coach. It is true, indeed, that the uniformity of the pauſe, invariably recurring after the ſixth ſyllable, renders ſuch poetry ſomewhat monotonous and unpleaſing to an Engliſh ear, which is accuſtomed to greater variety in our ten-ſyllable verſe: but *that* is another queſtion, and foreign to my preſent purpoſe. Your conſtant reader,

Auguſt 4, 1805. CAIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE American "*borer,*" mentioned in your laſt, is certainly an ingenious and uſeful inſtrument. I have ſeen and admired it in America, and have no doubt, that, if introduced here, it would give great ſatisfaction. But there is a part of your deſcription, which, though in itſelf correct, will not perhaps be readily comprehended by mechanics in general, viz. "*a wide flat ſcrew, hammered up from a plate of iron or ſteel.*"—The following will, I believe, be underſtood by every carpenter—"*A plate of iron or ſteel twiſted in the ſame faſhion as ſmall ſcrew-drivers frequently are, and ending in a centre-bit.*"—Let me add, that this tool does not, like the ordinary centre-bit, require the aid of a ſtock, but may be worked by hand, like a common augre or gimblet.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Auguſt 4, 1805. TEREBRO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been induced to contribute ſome articles relating to the practice of phyſic to the New Cyclopædia, now publiſhing under the ſuperintendance of Dr. Rees, I wiſh, through the channel of your Magazine, to make known to what extent thoſe communications have been; alſo, that I am no longer a fellow-labourer in that uſeful undertaking: for I have found that the time required for that purpoſe was more than I could conveniently ſpare from my other engagements. Had it been ſo, I ſhould have felt much ſatisfaction in co-operating with thoſe gentlemen (eminently diſtinguiſhed for their knowledge

knowledge in the various departments of ſcience) whoſe names have been announced in the Cyclopædia-Proſpectus, towards the completion of a work which ſtands in ſuch high eſtimation, and promiſes to rival, if not to ſurpaſs, the moſt celebrated works of the kind which have been publiſhed in other countries.

As for my contributions to this work, they have been but few. They relate wholly to the hiſtory and treatment of internal diſeaſes, with the exception of the articles BATHING (medicinally conſidered); BLEEDING; BLOOD (morbid appearances of); and BILE (diſeaſed conditions of). Theſe, with the other communications, are compriſed within the latter part of the letter A and the letter B, beginning with ASTHMA and ending with BULIMIA.

I have thought it proper to make this declaration, that, if there be any thing faulty or unſatisfactory in the articles relating to the practice of phyſic, from Aſthma to Bulimia incluſively, no cenſure may attach either to my predeceſſors or my ſucceſſors in that department.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RICHARD PEARSON.

Bloomſbury ſquare, Auguſt 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Audi alteram partem!"

YOUR Correſpondent "Polites" (p. 4, of your laſt Number) has indeed drawn a very ſingular picture of our Eſtabliſhed Church; ſuch a one, as, if it exhibited a faithful likeneſs of the original, would aſſuredly expoſe it to deſerved contempt. The conformity of its government to the primitive model left by the Apoſtles, and the agreement of its doctrines with thoſe of holy writ, are equally overlooked by this liberal gentleman!—"Indifferent as to the religious ſyſtem which may be finally triumphant in the conteſt" he ſuppoſes now to be going on, he has the temerity to repreſent a religious eſtabliſhment, venerable by its great age, and inſtituted expreſsly to inſure the ſpread of pure Chriſtianity in this kingdom, as in fact calculated for no better, nobler, or more important purpoſes, than "to provide a reverſionary emolument for the younger ſons and dependents of our great families, or petty gentry; as, like "other eſtabliſhments, ſupported rather as ſources of emolument to a few, than as uſeful or neceſſary to the community;" as a mere "piece of ſtate-machinery; ſplendid indeed, but of no greater intrinſic value, than as it is calculated by its pomp to impoſe upon the vulgar, or to be rallied around as the centre of a mere political ſyſtem:" in ſhort, as no other or better than a ſecular corporation, or as a grand political ſtate-engine.

And as if this injurious miſrepreſentation was not ſufficiently degrading, he boldly maintains, that, "if the majority of ſerious believers in the kingdom ſhould become ſeparatiſts, ſtill our eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment would not be endangered!" Strange, and truly humiliating this indeed!—To aſſert that a Chriſtian Church can ſubſiſt, and even flouriſh as it does at preſent, when the majority of its ſerious believers, i. e. real Chriſtians, are become diſſatisfied with its diſcipline or doctrines, and have withdrawn themſelves from its communion! Deſerted thus by its moſt valuable members; acknowledged and frequented only by the ignorant multitude, or at beſt the mere formal nominal profeſſors, its utility is loſt; its "glory is departed;" and its final melancholy cataſtrophe can be at no great diſtance.

This high colouring, or rather this hideous caricature, does not, however, complete the job Polites has undertaken, he reſerves his great characteriſtic ſhade to the laſt, and, as a finiſhing ſtroke, repreſents the "high-churchmen" as in "triumphant"* rapture liſtening to the advice of "ſome zealots urging them on to perſecution!" I could forgive his other accuſations, as the mere ebullitions of zeal without knowledge, or as ariſing ſolely from his ignorance of the real conſtitution, diſcipline, doctrine, and ſpirit of our excellent Church: but when he raſhly aſſerts that her miniſters have ſo totally forgotten the very firſt principles of Chriſtianity, as to liſten with patience, much more with complacency, to the ſuggeſtions of bigots for the commencement of a religious perſecution, it would be a crime even in the loweſt orders among them to remain ſilent, or to feel no indig-

* How can the preſent be repreſented as "the hour of triumph to high-churchmen," if the arguments of Polites have any weight? A church deſerted by many of her "ſerious members," deſcribed as little better than a foundling-hoſpital for poor children; collecting her principal revenue under "the execrations" of thoſe who pay them; and, in fine, depending chiefly upon Acts of Parliament for its privileges and duration, cannot be in a very deſirable, much leſs triumphant, condition!

nant

nant emotions at such a calumnious insinuation.

Polites is therefore called upon to produce his proofs that any proposals have been made in the Church, or any plan devised by her, for persecuting the Methodists, or any other Dissenters? You, Mr. Editor, have been the instrument of publishing "Polites's" letter; I therefore hope you will be so equitable and impartial as to publish this reply to it.

August 7, 1805. Your's, CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of a Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary, &c. having been honoured with a request from J. S. in your publication for March last, that he would "communicate some information concerning the state of maturity to which his proposed work has attained, and the period to which its appearance shall be assignable,"—the Requester is desired to accept candidly what is now offered in answer.—Some part of the proposed work was printed in 1799, then fully intended, and even ordered, for publication. This was prevented by the death of the printer. Since that event many things have occurred not important enough for the public to be made acquainted with, which had induced the writer to drop all thoughts of publishing. Lately, however, prevailed upon to resume his undertaking, he is at his leisure revising and ordering to the press what, notwithstanding, he has not yet come to the determination of suffering to meet the public eye.

Burgh, July 30, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very singular that men professing a religion which inculcates the mild and amiable doctrine of loving even our enemies, should, in any publication which relates to the conduct and welfare of a rising generation, indulge themselves in illiberal insinuations against the natives of foreign countries. So long as we have "Devil Taverns," it might be thought incongruous to object to "Anti-Gallican Coffee-houses:" the sooner both are abolished the better. Let us unite in despising and repelling what is unworthy of imitation in our neighbours, and most of all let us avoid setting them examples which it might be disgraceful to follow; but let us candidly admire their better parts, and realize the precept, "*fas est et ab hoste doceri.*"

A portion of the above remarks will apply to the author of "Hints for forming the Character of a young Princess;" whose ignorance of the principles of French poetry has received a just and masterly castigation from the pen of your Correspondent Y. Z. If the measure of the French poetry in question be anapæstic, the two first lines of the Henriade will stand as follow:

Jĕ chānte lĕ hĕrōs qŭi rĕgnā fŭr lă Frānce,
Et păr drōit dĕ cŏnquēte ĕt păr drōit dĕ năiſſānce;

and if the "Hinter" chuses to gallop in this manner through the regions of French poetry, a good journey to him; but it is hoped he will leave the young princess behind.

It will be esteemed a favour if the gentleman who in the Magazine for July last communicated the flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV. will have the goodness to state whether he transcribed it from the medallion itself, or from what other authority. Some well-stored cabinets have been examined, and the large work on the medals of Louis XIV. turned over, for the purpose of tracing it, but hitherto without success. Some account of the reverse is likewise requested.

August 8, 1805. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN your ingenious Observer on the Notes on Heyne's Virgil comes to X. 861. desire him to consider whether or not the verse—

Rhoebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est,

do not stand in need of correction. None of the Commentators have remarked that *qua* and *ulla* cannot stand together! If *any any!* I know nothing like it in any language, but the Irish *at all at all.* The various readings give *ultrà*, without mending the matter. I propose

Rhoebe, diu, (res si qua diu mortalibus) unà
Viximus.

Unà increases the affection, and answers to *mecum* and *pariter*. "We have lived long *together*: We will conquer *together*: Or die *together*.

Whether your Observer shall agree to my emendation or not, I am sure that he pities, with me, the taste of those critics who do not think this most interesting address of Mezentius to his Veteran Steed worth restoring to all possible perfection.

M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your uſeful publication for December laſt (page 382), a query was propoſed on the method of pronouncing Greek and Latin poetry, and the communications of your Correſpondents were invited on that intereſting ſubject. Since reading that article, I have looked with eagerneſs into each ſucceſſive number of your Magazine, hoping to find ſome replies to a queſtion which muſt be acknowledged to be important. Hitherto, however, I have been diſappointed. Your valuable and learned Correſpondent, Mr. Robinſon, has noticed the ſubject, and has ſeconded the requeſt of the former writer; but with regret I add, that he has refrained from giving any ſentiment of his own. If the ſubject be permitted to ſink into inattention or indifference, I believe that your Correſpondent O. E. I. will not be the only diſappointed perſon. Yet ſuch muſt be the caſe, unleſs ſome one will venture to throw his ſentiments into the field of public criticiſm. With much diffidence I enter upon this hazard, but with the hope that this communication will excite to more important ones.

Your queriſt thinks, that "the current Engliſh mode of reciting the two nobleſt languages that ever adorned the earth, is in the very extreme of cacophony, barbariſm, and ſelf-contradiction." Perhaps this is too ſtrong cenſure, but I fear it is juſt to a conſiderable extent. Our current mode of reading Greek and Latin, may, I apprehend, be deſcribed with tolerable accuracy to be, an application of the cuſtom of accenting peculiar to our own language, regulated in a ſmall degree by proſodial rules. I uſe the word "accent" in its modern ſenſe, to denote the *ictus* or ſtreſs of the voice placed uſually on one ſyllable only of a word,—except that word be a very long polyſyllabic one, in which caſe we ſometimes obſerve two accented ſyllables, as 'incomménſurabílity.' This ſeems to be the baſe of our prevailing pronunciation; but we combine with it a partial regard to proſodial rules. Thus we accent the firſt ſyllable of a dactyl, and happy would it be if we always did ſo well. But if we meet with a pyrrhic, a tribrach, a cretic, a ſpondee,* or even an iambus, we commonly do exactly the ſame! Does the reader revolt at this aſſertion, and almoſt determine to withhold his belief? Let him impartially conſider how three ſcholars out of four read Horace, Virgil, and Homer, and I fear he will be compelled to admit the monſtrous fact. Of all the beautiful varieties of metre in Horace, there are but four, according to my humble apprehenſion, in which we produce any tolerable effect.—Theſe are, the Sapphic and its ſubjoined Adonic, the dimeter Iambic, and the dimeter Alcaic of ſeven ſyllables. For example:

Sapph. & Ad.

Audiet cives acuiſſe ferrum,
Quo graves Perſæ melius perirent;
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum
Rara juventus.

Dim. Iamb.

Amica vis paſtoribus.

Dim. Alc. 7 ſyll.

Lydia, dic, per omnes.

Yet really, Sir, I am afraid this allowance is rather too much. I have ſelected the foregoing verſes as ſome which will paſs through our lips leſs cruſhed and injured than the moſt of their brethren; yet even theſe do not eſcape us unhurt, and of their fellows many are murdered outright. As for the trochaics, the anapeſtics, the trimeter iambics, the choriambics, &c. and even the ſoaring alcaic, the plaintive pentameter, and the venerably-majeſtic hexameter, they are treated by us with leſs ceremony than the verieſt refuſe of Grub-ſtreet doggerel—with reſpect to their meaſure only do I mean; for their noble ſentiments and happy diction penetrate and move us in ſpite of the obſtacles which ourſelves have created.

The diſadvantages of our prevailing method of reading the Greek and Roman poets ſeem to fall under the following diſtinct heads.

1. We do no juſtice to thoſe final ſyllables whoſe natural ſhort quantity becomes long by poſition, though ſcarcely a verſe occurs without ſuch an inſtance.—In defiance of reaſon and feeling, and (what to ſome perſons perhaps is a more cogent argument) a fundamental law of proſody, we perſiſt in making them ſhort; except, indeed, when the ſyllable in queſtion is lengthened by an enclitic, and then, ſo gracious and condeſcending are we, as to grant to the little appendage its peaceable enjoyment of that right which we tyrannically refuſe to almoſt every word of dignity and conſequence.

2. Conceding, for the preſent, that a ſyllable

* I do not object to the accent on the firſt ſyllable of a ſpondee or cretic, but to its being made to reſt ſolely there. Thus we generally hear *urbes* uttered as if it were a trochee, and *perfidis* as if it were a dactyl.

ſyllable accented in our own vernacular method is equivalent to a long one, and is to be ſo conſidered; yet, even on this principle of our own, we ſtrangely lengthen many ſyllables which we perfectly well know to be ſhort, and ſhorten a ſtill greater number of long ſyllables. In the firſt twelve verſes of the firſt book of the Georgics, when pronounced after the vulgar method of accentuation, I have counted eleven inſtances of the former kind, and twenty-five of the latter, or, including the final ſyllable of each verſe, which we almoſt invariably defraud of its prerogative, thirty-ſeven. And ſo arbitrary and unaccountable is our caprice, that, while we perſecute with almoſt indelible opprobrium the man or boy who caſually violates proſody in any inſtance which we have made faſhionable to obſerve, we ſtill, without ſcruple or remorſe, commit ten falſe quantities in the ſame breath.

3. We ſcarcely ever render ſenſible to the ear ſome of the moſt muſical feet in claſſical poetry. For a ſpondee, a pyrrhic, or even an iambus, we rarely fail to ſubſtitute our favourite trochee; and happy is the lot of a polyſyllabic foot if it eſcapes being ſpoiled by dactylization. A moloſſus, a diſpondee, or any of the epitrites, fall from our mouths robbed of their ſonorous honours, and withered as in the laſt ſtage of atrophy. Often we deprive the anapeſt of all its melody, by ſhortening its final ſyllable and accenting its firſt.—The choriambus, when it falls on a ſingle word, as it does in thouſands of inſtances, we commonly torture into a ſecond pæon. The ſame treatment we give to the fourth pæon; and indeed there is hardly a foot ending in a long ſyllable, eſpecially if that ſyllable be alſo the final one of a word, which we do not punctually maim in that eſſential part.

4. The ſyſtem of proſody itſelf is rendered in a great meaſure dormant and powerleſs. By ſinking the very nature of quantity into the notion of a modern accent, and by the habitual violation of known rules, the maxims and the authority of proſody are compelled to ſlide into deſuetude. Hence a nice attention to quantity and metres becomes rather a curioſity of literature and a mark of ſuperior ſcholarſhip, than, what it ought ever to be conſidered, a matter of great practical utility.

5. We are deprived of the important advantage of diſtinguiſhing words and caſes which are alike in orthography, but differ moſt widely in ſignification and in quantity. If their reſpective quantity were ſtrongly marked in pronunciation, beſides the improvement of ſound, all ambiguity in conſtruction would be prevented. In Latin, every one knows that the number of ſuch inſtances is very great; and in reciting Greek, the advantage of this obſervance would not be trivial, though occaſions occur leſs frequently, on account of the more ample ſtore of vowels and diphthongs, and the greater variety of inflections, which that exquiſite language poſſeſſes. Dr. Warner has, with juſt ridicule, yet perfect good nature, expoſed various examples of falſe and ludicrous interpretation, ariſing from the common abuſes of quantity. See his *Metron Ariſton, paſſim.*

6. All practical acquaintance with the rhythmus, or the melody of a juſt obſervance, diſpoſition, and connection, of the times, is rendered impoſſible. Probably the difficulties which have perplexed this ſubject, and which have deterred many from giving to it any attention, have originated from the neglect of real quantity in practice, more than from any other cauſe.—*See Burgeſs's Appendix to Dawes*, p. 446–451. On the paſſage attributed to Longinus, the reader will find it worth while to compare *Metron Ariſton*, p. 20, 21. The able elucidations of a learned dignitary, in his Treatiſe *De Rhythmo Græcorum*, Ox. 1789, are not only favourable to reading according to quantity, but they ſatisfactorily ſhew, that the practice ought to be extended to proſe compoſition.

7. We are prevented from diſtinguiſhing, clearly and audibly, the varieties of metre, to the great loſs of our own pleaſure, and to the injury of the poet's rights. But, having mentioned this before, I only introduce it here to complete the catalogue of evils ariſing from the mode prevailing in South Britain of reciting Greek and Latin verſe.

I do not affirm that theſe ſeven defects attach in an equal degree to all ſcholars who follow the common practice; but only mean to aſſert, that they are the genuine reſult of that practice; that ſome of them neceſſarily ariſe out of it; and that they are all found to be its moſt general and uſual attendants.

It is a further objection to the eſtabliſhed method, that it apparently proceeds on the tacit admiſſion of two very material errors.

The firſt is, that our Engliſh ſenſe of the term *accent* is the ſame as the true and ancient ſignification of *accentus*.—Our accent is a mere ſtreſs of the voice, with

with very little or no change of tone.*— The *accentus*, or Προσῳδια, of the ancients probably referred to muſical modulations of the voice in that kind of recitative with which they delivered poetry and orations.

To this miſtake we join another. We very often ſubſtitute our own accent inſtead of a *long time*; indeed I believe almoſt always, when the ſyllable is long by poſition. For inſtance, we ſcarcely ever hear a dactyl in which the firſt ſyllable is not made quite as ſhort as either of the ſucceeding ones, and differs only by being accented. Frequently, indeed, the very ſtroke of the accent accelerates the pronunciation to ſuch a degree, that the long ſyllable becomes ſenſibly the ſhorteſt of the three.

I obſerved that we act upon a tacit admiſſion of theſe errors; for it is not to be ſuppoſed that a perſon moderately informed on theſe ſubjects, can in opinion fall into errors ſo palpable, whatever he may do in practice.

The conſequence of this practical miſtake is a haſty, huddled, mutilated pronunciation of compoſitions which require perfectly oppoſite treatment. The genius of the Greek and Roman tongues will not comport with that of our Teutonic dialect. Inſtead of a rapid utterance which cruſhes the vowels under the trampling ſucceſſion of conſonants, and an accentuation uſually as ſmart and quick as the tap of a knocker, thoſe melodious languages, particularly the firſt of them, require an enunciation characterized by the flow of ſweet, ſonorous vowels and diphthongs, conſtituting a very large proportion of truly long times.

Theſe are the chief reaſons of my diſſatisfaction with "the current Engliſh mode of reciting the two nobleſt languages that ever adorned the earth." I ſubmit them, with all deference and reſpect, to your learned Correſpondents; from any of whom I ſhall eſteem it an equal favour to corroborate, in any inſtance, my opinion if right, or to correct it if erroneous.

It will have been anticipated, that my deſign in troubling you with this long Paper is to recommend the practice of reading by quantity, as a ſure method of avoiding the inconveniences enumerated, and of ſecuring ſome further important advantages. To this practice, I preſume, your queriſt muſt have referred, when he ſpeaks of a "method of reading the Greek and Latin poets, ſo as to preſerve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and conſequent melody in the general effect."

This is that method which was recommended above two hundred years ago by Sir Adolphus à Meetkercke, in his "elegant little book," as the great Preſident de Thou ſtyles it, *De Veteri et Rectâ Linguæ Græcæ Pronuntiatione*; which the late Dr. Warner again recommended with ardent zeal and earneſtneſs in his valuable and entertaining *Metron Ariſton*; which Dr. Carey not obſcurely, though very modeſtly, diſtinguiſhes with his preference in his very excellent "Latin Proſody made Eaſy;" which is practiſed by many of the firſt ſcholars on the Continent;* and which the two laſt-mentioned authors inform us has been adopted by ſeveral eminent teachers in our own country.

This method, as ſimple and eaſy as it is excellent, conſiſts in neither more nor leſs than pronouncing the words of a verſe ſo as to give its due quantity, in real time, to every ſyllable.

This is, in fact, the whole: but, to prevent all occaſion of miſunderſtanding, three obſervations may be uſeful.

1. It does not conſiſt in breaking and ſplitting the words, by attending only to the feet. Biſhop Horſley, in his "Eſſay on the Proſodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," has retailed this objection from Primatt, that the "manner of reading by quantity was rather a ſcanning of the verſe than a reading of it." Nothing can be more erroneous, or more contrary to the expreſs words of Meetkercke.—See *Metron Ariſton*, p. 119. It muſt, however, be admitted, that an inexperienced, heedleſs, or taſteleſs perſon, profeſſing to read according to quantity, might fall into this vicious habit. But the fault may be avoided with the utmoſt eaſe, by moderate attention and care, even without the aid of Dr. Warner's propoſed method for that

* It is true that the Engliſh accent is frequently placed on a long ſyllable, as in the words *glory*, *faithful*, *record*; from which circumſtance Sheridan has groſsly confounded accent with quantity, in his Lectures on Elocution. Such inſtances can fairly be conſidered as nothing more than a mere coincidence of accent with a long time.

* Perhaps Hermann, who, in his edition of the Hecuba of Euripides, has ſo unfortunately incurred the wrath of Profeſſor Porſon, referred to nothing more than the advantage of reading according to quantity, when he took the liberty of ſaying, "Nos Germani—multo melius Anglis ſyllabarum quantitatem callemus."

purpoſe. In fact, the objection may be urged with equal propriety againſt the way in which every Engliſhman reads the poetry of his own tongue: and I cannot but conſider the adducing of it, againſt the propoſed method of reading claſſical verſe, as a ſtrong preſumption in favour of the antiquity and authority of that method. An inedited work on metres, attributed to Trypho the grammarian, who was contemporary with Auguſtus, contains ſome expreſs cautions againſt this vicious practice. Does not this circumſtance authorize the ſuppoſition, that the mode of reading by quantity, of which the bad habit cenſured by Trypho is a degenerate imitation, was the approved and eſtabliſhed practice of the Auguſtan age? —See the paſſage in "Burgeſs on Dawes," p. 441, 442, and the places which will preſently be referred to in Cicero, Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, and Quintilian.

2. This method does not require that emphaſis, cadence, and due pauſes, ſhould be ſacrificed to the obſervance of mere quantity. On the contrary, an attentive reader of claſſical poetry, endowed with a portion of ſenſibility and taſte, will find himſelf poſſeſſed of ſome advantages from the method propoſed, eſpecially in paſſages poſſeſſing much pathos.

3. In order to pronounce according to quantity with conſiſtency and eaſe, I have found it neceſſary to keep to the ſimple and uniform powers of the vowels, as they are obſerved by almoſt every nation in Europe except our own. Without this proviſion we ſhall find ourſelves exceedingly perplexed, if not totally baffled, in lengthening and ſhortening the three firſt vowels, on account of the contradictory powers which they have when long and when ſhort in the Engliſh language.—Biſhop Horſley, in his "Eſſay on Greek and Latin Proſody," ſtrongly recommended the adoption of this improvement with regard to the Greek vowels; and the ſame arguments will apply to the Latin ones. By this deviation from the common powers of the Engliſh vowels, we not only ſecure uniformity, acquire a ſuperior power of melody, and become intelligible to learned foreigners, but we certainly expreſs the original ſounds of thoſe letters as enunciated in ancient Greece and Rome. Let not this be thought too high a pretenſion. It would be no mean argument in its favour, to appeal to the uniform practice of thoſe nations whoſe languages are little more than dialects of the Latin. But the teſtimony of Dionyſius, who preciſely deſcribes the organic formation of each vowel and conſonant, places the ſubject out of all queſtion.—Vide *Dionyſ. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* p. 94—96. ed. Upton.

If this letter had not already extended to a length far beyond my expectation, I would urge the great advantages which the ſcholar will derive from the mode of pronunciation which I take the liberty of recommending. A few lines, therefore, muſt ſuffice.

1. We ſhall avoid the evils that have been enumerated as attendant on the common practice, and ſecure the very important advantages which are oppoſed to them.

2. We ſhall obtain a moſt gratifying improvement in the melody. If any conteſt this, we appeal to the ancients themſelves, and deſire our objector to reflect on the exquiſite nicety of attention which they paid to the time of every ſyllable they uttered in reciting verſes or delivering orations.—Vide *Ciceronis Orator*, § 51, 53, 55. *Dionyſ. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* § 17, 18. *Quintil.* L. ix. c. 5.

3. It may be hoped that ſo great an addition to the pleaſure of reading the Greek and Roman poets will ſtrongly excite the diligence of learners, and will prove an allurement to their purſuit of claſſical ſtudies in the future and buſy years of life. So powerfully was Dr. Warner impreſſed with this idea, that he made it the very title of his book—*Metron Ariſton*; *or, a new Pleaſure recommended.*

4. Nothing will conduce more completely to eſtabliſh a habit of familiarity with the quantities of words. Hence the ſcholar, in reading verſe, will enjoy a quick perception of its beautiful mechaniſm, and will acquire a ready faculty of forming a judgment on ſuſpected readings and propoſed emendations; and, if he ever attempt to write Greek or Latin poetry, he will be ſtrongly guarded againſt falſe quantities, and will eſcape the drudgery of turning over inceſſantly his Dictionary, Theſaurus, or Gradus.

5. If the candid ſcholar will duly conſider all the particulars, I hope he will admit the aſſertion, that the practice which it is the deſign of this Paper to recommend, is an approximation to the true and ancient pronunciation.

All the objections to this method which I have been able to collect, are theſe three:

"The labour of acquiſition is more than the value of the propoſed advantages."—That labour is ſo trivial as to be unworthy of conſideration by any youth who

who has the leaſt portion of literary enthuſiaſm. As to the value of the advantages, he that deems them ſmall is welcome to his opinion; but he will pardon thoſe who think differently.

"The practice will be found to have all the inconveniencies of novelty and peculiarity."—Readily admitted; and thoſe inconveniencies are very troubleſome.—But, if Dr Warner's wiſhes ſhould ever be realized, this difficulty will ceaſe. In the mean time, it will be eaſy to avoid ſingularity, by occaſional compliance with the prevailing mode; and, with retired ſcholars, the occaſions demanding ſuch a compliance will not very frequently occur.

Another worthy gentleman exclaims, "I like the old, eſtabliſhed, and approved method. It pleaſes and ſatisfies me; and therefore I beg to be excuſed being troubled with your new-fangled notions."—This objection, I own, is unanſwerable, except by the queſtions of the Roman orator:—"Quæ eſt autem in hominibus tanta perverſitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande veſcantur? An victus hominum Athenienſium beneficio excoli potuit? Oratio non potuit?"

Allow me, Sir, to add, as a direct anſwer to the inquiry of your Correſpondent O. E. I. that the reformed method of pronunciation, for which I have attempted to plead in this Paper, is adopted in the Old Diſſenting Academy at Homerton.

I am, Sir, &c.

Homerton, J. P. SMITH.
July 4, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader, in your Magazine for March (p. 139), deſires information concerning any books that may aſſiſt a Chineſe in the acquirement of our language. The beſt aſſiſtance that I know of is to be found in the "China Illuſtrata" (though written in Latin), by Athanaſius Kircher, Amſtelodami, 1767, in folio, a ſplendid work, publiſhed under the auſpices of the Emperor Leopold I. The engravings are beautifully executed, and ample ſpecimens of the Chineſe given, with the genuine pronunciation in Latin characters, as that language is pronounced by the French.—Perhaps alſo Kæmpfer's "Hiſtoria Imperii Japonici," tranſlated into Engliſh by J. G. Scheuchzer, F.R.S. &c. London, 1728, in 2 vols. folio, as it is illuſtrated with many engravings, and contains ſpecimens of Chineſe and Japoneſe characters, both ſimple and combined, might be uſeful.—Another work I beg leave to mention, though perhaps it is not eaſily to be found in a private collection, and this is, "Memoires concernant l'Hiſtoires, les Sciences, les Arts, &c. des Chinois; par les Miſſionaires de Pekin; en 15 tom. en 4to. à Paris, 1776." I ſhall be happy to ſee any works better calculated to accompliſh the end deſired ſuggeſted by ſome other of your Correſpondents, and am, Sir, your's, &c. J. G.

C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that it is a diſputed point between your ingenious Correſpondents Mr. Lofft and the Inquirer, whether abſtract ideas or ideas of ſenſation be moſt ſimple. Perhaps the controverſy may be abridged if it be ſhewn, that there are no ſuch things in exiſtence as abſtract ideas; as in this caſe, I imagine, neither ſimplicity nor complexity will be attributed to them.

By abſtract ideas I mean the commonly received opinion—the opinion which Mr. Lofft ſeems to have adopted, when he mentions his having an abſtract idea of whiteneſs: it is the ideal abſtraction of a quality from its ſubject, and not of a part from the whole.

I believe it is univerſally admitted, that, when external objects act upon the organs of ſenſe, the effects are termed ſenſations: that, when we think of, or recall to mind, theſe ſenſations, the objects that originally produced them being abſent, we are ſaid to poſſeſs ideas. So that ideas are mere recollections of ſenſations. Mr. Lofft himſelf has, too, taken a great deal of pains (more than the ſubject required) to prove that every ſenſation is ſimple: meaning by this, ſo far as I underſtand the ſubject, that one ſenſation is not two ſenſations. Indeed, to me it appears a ſoleciſm in common ſenſe to ſay, that a ſenſation is either abſtract, general, or complex. Every ſenſation is the effect of a ſingle impreſſion; and how can a ſingle impreſſion be either abſtract, general, or complex? Now if there be no abſtract, general, or complex ſenſations, and if, as is allowed, ideas be the mere recollections of ſenſations, how can there be any abſtract, general, or complex ideas?

The cauſe of the belief in ſo paradoxical an opinion as that here combated, lies,

lies, I doubt not, in the impoſition of language. Becauſe perſons know the meaning of general and abſtract propoſitions, they conclude that they are poſſeſſed of general and abſtract ideas. But on examination I believe it will be found, that, "to know the meaning of a general propoſition," nothing more is neceſſary than to know that we poſſeſs the power of reſolving the abſtract and general terms of the propoſition into others more particular and cuſtomary; and if this be not ſufficient, that we can have recourſe to ſome of the particular ideas that are included in the general propoſition. Indeed this proceſs is univerſally practiſed when general propoſitions are propoſed to us, the meaning of which is obſcure.

On examining different parts of the writings on this ſubject, it appears, that the authors frequently have not ſo much miſtaken the ſubject itſelf as the mode of expreſſion that ought to be uſed in it; and it is on this account that Mr. Horne Tooke recommends, in the peruſal of Locke, the ſubſtitution of the terms "abſtract, or general, or complex term," inſtead of "abſtract, general, or complex idea." To which may be added, that we may, with ſtill more propriety, uſe the terms, "a collection of ideas," inſtead of a "complex idea;" for the ſame reaſon that ſeven houſes is a collection of houſes, and not a complex houſe. But I believe more contradiction is to be found in any writer upon this ſubject than upon any other.

I will merely add, that the doctrine of abſtract and general ideas was a ſubject of warm diſpute ſeveral centuries ago, and three parties were formed upon it. The Realiſts held, that there were abſtract and general eſſences really exiſting, as well as abſtract and general ideas. The Conceptualiſts maintained the exiſtence of theſe abſtract and general ideas, but diſcarded their archetypes: and the Nominaliſts rejected both. I need not ſay, that among the Nominaliſts is, Sir, your's, &c.

Wolverhampton, ABELARD.
July 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your Correſpondent Piſcator, (vol. xix. p. 536), I beg leave to inform him, that every navigable river, ſo far as it ebbs and flows, is conſidered as a branch of the ſea, belonging to the Crown; and the right of fiſhing therein is, *primâ facie*, common to all the King's ſubjects.—There may, however, be a private right, which deſtroys the general right. Thus, if the lord of the manor have a *free-fiſhery* (which is an excluſive right of fiſhing in a navigable river or arm of the ſea) or a *ſeveral-fiſhery* in the river Dart, by preſcription or grant from the Crown, he may maintain treſpaſs for taking the fiſh, even if done without treſpaſs on the adjoining land; for he has a property in them before they are caught: and I take it for granted, from Piſcator's ſtatement, that he has one of theſe rights. But the franchiſe of free-fiſhery ought now to be at leaſt as old as the reign of Henry II. for the charters of King John and Henry III. avoid all ſuch grants from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.

A *ſeveral-fiſhery* does not indeed neceſſarily imply excluſive right; it is ſufficient that no perſon ſhall have a co-extenſive right. But neither the ſubject's general right, nor a cuſtom for perſons of ſo vague and uncertain a deſcription as "lovers of angling," can juſtify fiſhing in it againſt the conſent of the owner: It muſt be a right reſerved out of the original grant. I preſume, from Piſcator's ſtatement, that he is not entitled to, nor does he claim, *common of piſcary*. And it ſeems to me, that the practice of angling in the river Dart has hitherto been permitted as an indulgence, rather than as a right of taking fiſh; the exerciſe of which, in the manner aſked by Piſcator, could not fail to be of real injury to the owner of the fiſhery. I am, &c.

July 5, 1805. P. H. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. II. (*Continued from p.* 20 *of laſt Number.*)

6. *DESERT.* From the Latin *ſerere*, to ſow, to plant, to till, comes the the participle *deſertus*, unſown, unplanted, untilled, cultivated no longer. To deſert, then, is to leave off cultivating; and as there is ſomething of idleneſs and improvidence in ceaſing to render the ſoil productive, ideas of diſapprobation accompany this word in all its metaphorical applications. He who leaves off cultivating a farm, uſually removes from it; hence the idea of removal, and of blameworthy removal, has become attached to the term: not always, however; for the author of the "Decay of Piety" writes: "They are the ſame deſerters, whether they ſtay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies."

7. *To*

7. *To quit*, or *to acquit* (for the word occurs in both forms at early periods of the language), meant originally to diſcharge from a debt; and in its ſhape *to acquit*, it has had the ſame metaphorical fortunes as the verb *to abſolve*, which alſo at firſt meant to pay off, and from one has been extended to many forms of moral and judicial releaſe. He who takes a diſcharge for a debt repaid, does it to quiet his mind, to ſecure himſelf in an eaſy manner againſt the trouble and riſk of repeated application. It is natural, therefore, that *quietare*, *quietanza* (whence the Italian *quitare*, *quitanza*, ſeem to be contracted), ſhould have eventually ſignified to give a formal releaſe.—From Italy the words came to France and to England: but the French have adopted in their language a cant uſe of the word, and employ it when no releaſe is in queſtion. *Il a quitté ſon pais*, does not mean, 'he has releaſed his country from its debt to him,' but merely, 'he has left his country.' The metaphor probably began in the courts of juſtice. 'Quit the premiſes' might at firſt ſignify 'releaſe the premiſes from thoſe legal privileges and obligations which attach to reſidence,' and afterwards merely ſignify, 'remove from the premiſes.' This technical uſe of the word is not unknown to our language: thus Shakeſpeare:

Their father,
Then old and fond of iſſue, took ſuch ſorrow,
That he quit being.

Indeed it is a very familiar form of ſpeech in this country to ſay, 'he quitted his poſt;' 'he quitted the turnpike road on Hounſlow Heath.' Whether thoſe can be acquitted of impropriety, who do not quit this unaccountable idiom, muſt be left to a jury of grammarians: it is a Galliciſm of long ſtanding.

8. *To cede*, although omitted in Johnſon's Dictionary, is in common uſe. 'By the treaty of peace in 1763, the French ceded Canada to Great Britain.' 'Of a lawſuit the coſt is certain, the event doubtful; you will do better to cede than to proceed.' This word originally meant merely to go, to give place. '*Ex tranſverſo cedit, quaſi cancer ſolet.*' It is therefore not accompanied, like *to give up*, with any acceſſory ideas of humiliation.—'*Cedo ſua Phœbo.*' '*Un grand cœur cede un trone, & le cede avec gloire.*'

9. The Latin *ſignare* means to affix a mark, a ſeal, a ſignature: *reſignare* is to annex another ſeal, therefore to open; to annex another ſignature, therefore to aſſign over, to transfer, and to cancel. In this laſt ſenſe it approaches the ſignification of the Engliſh verb *to reſign*. Horace has already, "*Si celeres quatit Fortuna pennas, reſigno quæ dedit.*" In the courts of eccleſiaſtical law it has always been cuſtomary to call the abdication of a benefice a reſignation. The conſtitution of Pius V. of the year 1568, forbids all biſhops to accept any reſignation accompanied with an indication of the ſucceſſor. Whatever was the ſecret motive which induced an eccleſiaſtic to reſign his benefice, he was likely to make the ſurrender in all caſes with apparent complacence, equanimity, and voluntarity. It was very natural, eſpecially for the pulpit, to compare the privations of adverſity with the reſignation of a temporal benefice, and thus to prepare that cant uſe of the word, of which there are already traces in French books of devotion. '*J'attends, avec une extreme reſignation à ſes volontés, la grace de ma liberté.*

'We'll be reſign'd when ills betide,
'Patient when favours are denied.'

'There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery, that very few will recover themſelves out of it.'

The firſt and propereſt uſe of *to reſign* is for to ſign again:

'A monarch ſigns and reſigns his name ſo often, that it is an object to reduce it to Chineſe conciſeneſs: why not ſay emperor A, emperor Na, and king Ge?'

The ſecond ſenſe is analogous to that of our Engliſh word to indorſe, and is 'to transfer by a ſecond ſignature;' 'to ſign again in favour of another;' 'to make over.'

I'll to the king and ſignify to him
That thus I have reſign'd to you my charge.
Deſirous to reſign and render back
All I receiv'd.

Both theſe forms of employing the term *to reſign* are juſtified by the Latin uſe of the word: but the third ſenſe in which it has been made to ſignify 'to ſubmit with equanimity,' is a poetical and technical ſenſe of the word, which ſmells of the conventicle, or rather of the maſs-houſe, and is not likely to endure.

10. The Latin *negligere* is a privative of *legere*, to pick, cull, chooſe, or ſeek; ſo that it cloſely reſembles in etymological growth the Engliſh verb 'to forſake.' But as the one means primarily 'not to ſelect,' and the other 'not to viſit,' the one

one inattention implies contempt, and the other only indifference.

Refcue my poor remains from vile neglect.

11. The Latin *linquere* anfwers the Engliſh verb *to leave*: the ſyllable *re* is in this compound inſignificant: ſo that *to relinquiſh* may beſt be conſtrued by 'to leave behind.' The ſenſible idea expreſs-ed by the parent ſubſtantive whence this verb is derived, being unknown, one cannot confidently decide on the propriety of its habitual employment. It is uſed for 'to quit reluctantly,' 'to cede with regret,' 'to forſake unwillingly.' The acceſſory idea of diſinclination accompanies the Engliſh uſe of the word, but not always the Latin uſe of it: the purity of thoſe idiomatic phraſes in which it occurs may therefore be ſuſpected: and the word itſelf is in ſome danger of being relinquiſhed for unintelligibility. I ſuſpect *lingua* to be the root of the verb *linquere*; and that it originally meant 'to leave off taſting.'* 'That child was eaſily weaned: it relinquiſhed the breaſt without fractiouſneſs.' 'We relinquiſh wine during ſickneſs, when we need it moſt.

12. From the Latin *reddere*, to give again, comes the French *rendre*, to reſtore; and from the French reciprocal verb *ſe rendre* (*ſe dedere, ſe tradere*) may be deduced, in its military ſenſe at leaſt, the Engliſh verb 'to ſurrender.'

'Toulon ſurrendered to the invader.'—'The mighty Archimedes, too, ſurrenders now.'

The 'ſurrender' of the lawyers is derived from *ſurſum redditio*, a giving up again, or rendering back. 'Copyhold eſtates are ſurrendered by the tenant into the hands of the lord for ſuch purpoſes as in the ſurrender are expreſſed.'

'Surrender' is the authentic term to 'releaſe.' A releaſe operates by the greater eſtate's deſcending upon the leſs; a ſurrender is the falling of a leſs eſtate into a greater: the ſurrenderer muſt be in poſſeſſion, and the ſurrenderee muſt have a higher eſtate in which the eſtate ſurrendered may merge.

'A bankrupt muſt ſurrender himſelf perſonally to the Commiſſioners, which ſurrender protects him from arreſt, till his final examination is paſt.'

There are traces of an intermediate French verb *ſurrendre*.

The following expreſſions, although conform to uſage, thwart diametrically the definitions of Dr. Truſler:

'The righteous abandon the acquaintance of the depraved.—We leave London to-morrow.—I am compelled to forſake my old walk; for the foot-path is put by.—This is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquiſhment of all things popiſh.—What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed ſtations and intervals, againſt an inceſſant and inherent tendency to deſert them?—Sure John and I are more than quit.'

The following expreſſions are alſo conform to uſage, and corroborate the foregoing definitions inferred from etymology:

'Thoſe men are left, who love later hours than their companions; thoſe are forſaken, who neglect to cultivate the arts of pleaſing; thoſe are given up, whom we deſpair of reforming; and thoſe abandoned, who perſevere in diſgraceful conduct.—Efforts to ſatisfy the moroſe are gradually relinquiſhed. The old-age of the childleſs is commonly deſerted'

'He is unwilling to reſign the orchard, it yields ſo well: but he muſt yield to neceſſity, and quit it at Michaelmas; unleſs he will pay for his whim, and ſhould get the leaſe ceded, or the fee ſimple ſurrendered.'

(*To be continued.*)

* Our verb *to lack* has an analogous origin: it is etymologically connected with *to lick*, and with the German *lechzen*, to ſmack the tongue from thirſt. 'The lions do lack, and ſuffer hunger.'

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* TRAVELS *between the* TROPICS *of* MESSRS. HUMBOLDT *and* BONPLAND, *in* 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. C. DELAMETHERIE. (*Concluded from page* 17 *of our laſt Number.*)

DURING his reſidence at Quito, M. Humboldt received a letter from the French National Inſtitute, informing him that Captain Baudin had ſet out for New Holland, purſuing an eaſterly courſe by the Cape of Good Hope. He found it neceſſary, therefore, to give up all idea of joining him, though our travellers had entertained this hope for thirteen months, by which means they loſt the advantage of an eaſy paſſage from the Havannah to Mexico and the Philippines. It had made them travel by ſea and by land more than a thouſand leagues to the ſouth, expoſed to every extreme of temperature, from ſummits covered with perpetual ſnow to the bottom

bottom of thoſe profound ravines where the thermometer ſtands night and day between 25° and 31° of Reaumur. But, accuſtomed to diſappointments of every kind, they readily conſoled themſelves on account of their fate. They were once more ſenſible that man muſt depend only on what can be produced by his own energy; and Baudin's voyage, or rather the falſe intelligence of the direction he had taken, made them traverſe immenſe countries towards which no naturaliſt perhaps would otherwiſe have turned his reſearches. M. Humboldt being then reſolved to purſue his own expedition, proceeded from Quito towards the river Amazon and Lima, with a view of making the important obſervation of the tranſit of Mercury over the ſun's diſk.

Our travellers firſt viſited the ruins of Lactacunga, Hambato, and Riobamba, a diſtrict convulſed by the dreadful earthquake of the year 1797. They paſſed through the ſnows of Aſſonay to Cuenca, and thence with great difficulty, on account of the carriage of their inſtruments and packages of plants, by the Paramo of Saraguro to Loxa. It was here, in the foreſts of Gonzanama and Malacates, that they ſtudied the valuable tree which firſt made known to man the febrifuge qualities of cinchona. The extent of the territory which their travels embraced, gave them an advantage never before enjoyed by any botaniſt, namely, that of comparing the different kinds of cinchona of Santa Fé, Popayan, Cuenca, Loxa, and Jaen, with the *cuſpa* and *cuſpare* of Cumana and Rio Carony, the latter of which, named improperly *Cortex anguſturæ*, appears to belong to a new genus of the *pentandria monogynia*, with alternate leaves.

From Loxa they entered Peru by Ayavaca and Gouncabamba, traverſing the high ſummit of the Andes, to proceed to the river Amazon. They had to paſs thirty-five times in the courſe of two days the river Chamaya, ſometimes on a raft, and ſometimes by fording. They ſaw the ſuperb remains of the cauſeway of Ynga, which may be compared to the moſt beautiful cauſeways in France and Spain, and which proceeds on the porphyritic ridge of the Andes, from Cuſco to Aſſonay, and is furniſhed with *cambo* (inns) and public fountains. They then embarked on a raft of *ochroma*, at the ſmall Indian village of Chamaya, and deſcended by the river of the ſame name, to that of the Amazons, determining by the culmination of ſeveral ſtars, and by the difference of time, the aſtronomical poſition of that confluence.

La Condamine, when he returned from Quito to Para and to France, embarked on the river Amazon only below Quebrada de Chucunga; he therefore obſerved the longitude only at the mouth of the Rio Napo. M. Humboldt endeavoured to ſupply this deficiency in the beautiful chart of the French aſtronomer, navigating the river Amazon as far as the cataracts of Rentema, and forming at Tomependa, the capital of the province of Jaen de Bracamorros, a detailed plan of that unknown part of the Upper Maranon, both from his own obſervations and the information obtained from Indian travellers. M. Bonpland, in the mean time, made an intereſting excurſion to the foreſts around the town of Jaen, where he diſcovered new ſpecies of cinchona; and after greatly ſuffering from the ſcorching heat of theſe ſolitary diſtricts, and admiring a vegetation rich in new ſpecies of *Jacquinia*, *Godoya*, *Porteria*, *Bougainvillea*, *Colletia*, and *Piſonia*, our three travellers croſſed for the fifth time the cordillera of the Andes by Montan, in order to return to Peru.

They fixed the point where Borda's compaſs indicated the zero of the magnetic inclination, though at ſeven degrees of ſouth latitude. They examined the mines of Hualguayoc, where native ſilver is found in large maſſes at the height of 2000 toiſes above the level of the ſea, in mines, ſome metalliferous veins of which contain petrified ſhells, and which, with thoſe of Huontajayo, are at preſent the richeſt of Peru. From Caxamarca, celebrated by its thermal waters, and by the ruins of the palace of Atahualpa, they deſcended to Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which are found veſtiges of the immenſe Peruvian city of Manſiſche, ornamented with pyramids, in one of which was diſcovered, in the eighteenth century, hammered gold to the value of more than 150,000l. ſterling.

On this weſtern declivity of the Andes our travellers enjoyed, for the firſt time, the ſtriking view of the Pacific Ocean; and from that long and narrow valley, the inhabitants of which are unacquainted with rain or thunder, and where, under a happy climate, the moſt abſolute power, and that moſt dangerous to man, theocracy itſelf, ſeems to imitate the beneficence of nature.

From Truxillo they followed the dry coaſts of the South Sea, formerly watered

and rendered fertile by the canals of the Yuga; nothing of which remains but melancholy ruins. When they arrived, by Santa and Guarmey, at Lima, they remained ſome months in that intereſting capital of Peru, the inhabitants of which are diſtinguiſhed by the vivacity of their genius and the liberality of their ſentiments. M. Humboldt had the happineſs of obſerving, in a pretty complete manner, at the port of Callao at Lima, the end of the tranſit of Mercury: a circumſtance the more fortunate, as the thick fog which prevails at that ſeaſon often prevents the ſun's diſk from being ſeen for twenty days. He was aſtoniſhed to find in Peru, at ſo immenſe a diſtance from Europe, the neweſt literary productions in chemiſtry, mathematics, and phyſiology; and he admired the great intellectual activity of a people whom the Europeans accuſe of indolence and luxury.

In the month of January 1803, our travellers embarked in the King's corvette La Caſtora for Guyaquil; a paſſage which is performed, by the help of the winds and currents, in three or four days, whereas the return from Guyaquil requires as many months. In the former port, ſituated on the banks of an immenſe river, the vegetation of which in palms, *plumeria tabernæmontana*, and *ſcitamineæ*, is majeſtic beyond all deſcription. They heard growling every moment the volcano of Catopaxi, which made a dreadful exploſion on the 6th of January 1803.

They immediately ſet out that they might have a nearer view of its ravages, and to viſit it a ſecond time; but the unexpected news of the ſudden departure of the Atlanta frigate, and the fear of not finding another opportunity for ſeveral months, obliged them to return, after being tormented for ſeven days by the moſquitoes of Babaoyo and Ugibar.

They had a favourable navigation of thirty days on the Pacific Ocean to Acapulco, the weſtern port of the kingdom of New Spain, celebrated by the beauty of its baſon, which appears to have been cut out in the granite rocks by the violence of earthquakes; celebrated alſo by the wretchedneſs of its inhabitants, who ſee there millions of piaſtres embarked for the Philippines and China; and unfortunately celebrated by a climate as ſcorching as mortal.

M. Humboldt intended at firſt to ſtay only a few months in Mexico, and to haſten his return to Europe; his travels had already been too long; the inſtruments, and particularly the time-keepers, began to be gradually deranged; and all the efforts he had made to get new ones had proved fruitleſs. Beſides, the progreſs of the ſciences in Europe is ſo rapid, that in travels of more than four years a traveller may ſee certain phenomena under points of view which are no longer intereſting when his labours are preſented to the public.

M. Humboldt flattered himſelf with the hope of being in England in the months of Auguſt or September 1803; but the attraction of a country ſo beautiful and ſo variegated as the kingdom of New Spain, the great hoſpitality of its inhabitants, and the dread of the yellow-fever at Vera Cruz, which cuts off almoſt all thoſe who between the months of June and October come down from the mountains, induced him to defer his departure till the middle of winter. After having occupied his attention with plants, the ſtate of the air, the hourly variations of the barometer, the phenomena of the magnet, and, in particular, the longitude of Acapulco, a port in which two able aſtronomers, Meſſrs. Eſpinoſa and Galeano, had before made obſervations, our travellers ſet out for Mexico. They aſcended gradually from the ſcorching valleys of Meſcala and Papagayo, where the thermometer in the ſhade ſtood at 32° of Reaumur, and where they paſſed the river on the fruit of the *creſcentia pinnata*, bound together by ropes of agave, to the high table lands of Chilpantzingo, Tehuilotepec, and Taſco.

At theſe heights of ſix or ſeven hundred toiſes above the level of the ſea, in conſequence of the mildneſs and coolneſs of the climate, the oak, cypreſs, fir, and fern, begin to be ſeen, together with the kinds of grain cultivated in Europe.

Having ſpent ſome time in the mines of Taſco, the oldeſt and formerly the richeſt in the kingdom, and having ſtudied the nature of thoſe ſilvery veins which paſs from the hard calcareous rock to micaceous ſchiſt, and incloſe foliaceous gypſum, they aſcended, by Cuernaraca and the cold regions of Guchilaqua, to the capital of Mexico. This city, which has 150,000 inhabitants, and ſtands on the ſite of the old Tenochtitlan, between the lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilo, which have decreaſed in ſize ſince the Spaniards, to leſſen the danger of inundations, have opened the mountains of Sincoc, is interſected by broad ſtraight ſtreets. It ſtands in ſight of two ſnowy mountains, one of which is named Popocatepec; and of a volcano ſtill burning; and, at the height of 1160 toiſes, enjoys a temperate and

agreeable

agreeable climate: it is ſurrounded by canals, walks bordered with trees, a multitude of Indian hamlets, and without doubt may be compared to the fineſt cities of Europe. It is diſtinguiſhed alſo by its large ſcientific eſtabliſhments, which may vie with ſeveral of the old continent, and to which there are none ſimilar in the new.

The botanical garden, directed by that excellent botaniſt M. Cervantes; the expedition of M. Seſſe, who is accompanied by able draftſmen, and whoſe object is to acquire a knowledge of the plants of Mexico; the School of Mines, eſtabliſhed by the liberality of the corps of miners and by the creative genius of M. d'Elhuyar; and the Academy of Painting, Engraving, and Sculpture; all tend to diffuſe taſte and knowledge in a country, the riches of which ſeem to oppoſe intellectual culture.

With inſtruments taken from the excellent collection of the School of Mines, M. Humboldt determined the longitude of Mexico, in which there was an error of nearly two degrees, as has been confirmed by correſponding obſervations of the ſatellites made at the Havannah.

After a ſtay of ſome months in that capital, our travellers viſited the celebrated mines of Moran and Real-del-Monte, where the vein of La Biſcayna has given millions of piaſtres to the Counts De Regla; they examined the obſidian ſtones of Oyamel, which form ſtrata in the pearl-ſtone and porphyry, and ſerved as knives to the ancient Mexicans. The whole of this country, filled with baſaltes, amygdaloids, and calcareous and ſecondary formations, from the large cavern of Danto, traverſed by a river to the porphyritic rocks of Actopan, preſents phenomena intereſting to the geologiſt, which have been already examined by M. del Rio, the pupil of Werner, and one of the moſt learned mineralogiſts of the preſent day.

On their return from their excurſion to Moran in July 1803, they undertook another to the northern part of the kingdom. At firſt they directed their reſearches to Huehuetoca, where, at the expence of ſix millions of piaſtres, an aperture has been formed in the mountain of Sincoc to drain off the waters from the valley of Mexico to the river Montezuma. They then paſſed Queretaro, by Salamanca and the fertile plains of Yrapuato, to Guanaxuato, a town which contains 50,000 inhabitants: it is ſituated in a narrow defile, and celebrated by its mines, which are of far greater conſequence than thoſe of Potoſi.

The mine of Count de Valenciana, which has given birth to a conſiderable town on a hill which thirty years ago ſcarcely afforded paſture to goats, is already 1840 feet in perpendicular depth. It is the deepeſt and richeſt in the world; the annual profit of the proprietors having never been leſs than three millions of livres, and it ſometimes amounts to five or ſix.

After two months employed in meaſurements and geological reſearches, and after having examined the thermal waters of Comagillas, the temperature of which is 11° of Reaumur higher than thoſe of the Philippine iſlands, which Sonnerat conſiders as the hotteſt in the word, our travellers proceeded through the valley of St. Jago, where they thought they ſaw in ſeveral lakes at the ſummits of the baſaltic mountains ſo many craters of burnt-out volcanoes, to Valladolid, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Michoacan.—They thence deſcended, notwithſtanding the continual autumnal rains, by Patzquaro, ſituated on the margin of a very extenſive lake towards the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, to the plains of Jorullo, where, in the courſe of one night in 1759, during one of the greateſt convulſions which the globe ever experienced, there iſſued from the earth a volcano 1494 feet in height, ſurrounded by more than 2000 mouths ſtill emitting ſmoke. They deſcended into the burning crater of the great volcano to the perpendicular depth of 258 feet, jumping over fiſſures which exhaled flaming ſulphurated hydrogen gas. After great danger, ariſing from the brittleneſs of the baſaltic and ſienitic lava, they reached nearly the bottom of the crater, and analyſed the air in it, which was found to be ſurcharged in an extraordinary manner with carbonic acid.

From the kingdom of Michoacan, one of the moſt agreeable and moſt fertile countries in the Indies, they returned to Mexico by the high table-land of Tolucca, in which they meaſured the ſnowy mountain of the ſame name, aſcending to its higheſt ſummit, the peak of Fraide, which riſes 2364 toiſes above the level of the ſea. They viſited alſo at Tolucca the famous hand-tree, the *cheiranthoſtæmon* of M. Cervantes, a genus which preſents a phenomenon almoſt unique.—that of there being only one individual of it, which has exiſted ſince the remoteſt antiquity.

On their return to the capital of Mexico, they remained there ſeveral months to ar-

range their herbals, abundant in gramineous plants, and their geological collections; to calculate their barometric and trigonometrical meaſurements performed in the courſe of that year; and in particular to make fair drawings of the geological Atlas, which M. Humboldt propoſes to publiſh.

Their return furniſhed them alſo with an opportunity of aſſiſting at the erection of the coloſſal equeſtrian ſtatue of the King, which one artiſt, M. Toiſa, overcoming difficulties of which a proper idea cannot be formed in Europe, modelled, caſt, and erected on a very high pedeſtal: it is wrought in the ſimpleſt ſtyle, and would be an ornament in the fineſt capitals in Europe.

In January 1804 our travellers left Mexico to explore the eaſtern declivity of the cordillera of New Spain: they meaſured geometrically the two volcanoes of Puebla, Popocatepec, and Itzaccihuatl.—According to a fabulous tradition, Diego Ordaz entered the inacceſſible crater of the former, ſuſpended by ropes, in order to collect ſulphur, which may be found every where in the plains.

M. Humboldt diſcovered that the volcano of Popocatepec, on which M. Sonnenſchmidt, a zealous mineralogiſt, had the courage to aſcend 2557 toiſes, is higher than the peak of Orizaba, which has hitherto been conſidered the higheſt coloſſus of the country of Anahuac. He meaſured alſo the great pyramid of Cholula, a myſterious work conſtructed of unbaked brick by the Tultequas, and from the ſummit of which there is a moſt beautiful view over the ſnowy ſummits and ſmiling plains of Tlaxcala.

After theſe reſearches they deſcended by Perote to Xalapa, a town ſituated at the height of 674 toiſes above the level of the ſea, at a mean height at which the inhabitants enjoy the fruits of all climates, and a temperature equally mild and beneficial to the health of man. It was here that, by the kindneſs of Mr. Thomas Murphy, a reſpectable individual, who to a large fortune adds a taſte for the ſciences, our travellers found every facility imaginable for performing their operations in the neighbouring mountains.

The level of the horrid road which leads from Xalapa to Perote, through almoſt impenetrable foreſts of oaks and firs, and which has begun to be converted into a magnificent cauſeway, was three times taken with the barometer. M. Humboldt, notwithſtanding the quantity of ſnow which had fallen the evening before, aſcended to the ſummit of the famous Cofre, which is 162 toiſes higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, and fixed its poſition by direct obſervations. He meaſured alſo trigonometrically the Peak of Orizava, which the Indians call Sitlalteptl, becauſe the luminous exhalations of its crater reſemble at a diſtance a falling ſtar, and reſpecting the longitude of which M. Ferrer publiſhed very exact obſervations.

After an intereſting reſidence in theſe countries, where, under the ſhade of the *liquidambar* and *amyris*, are found growing the *epidendrum vanilla* and *convolvulus jalappa*, two productions equally valuable for exportation, our travellers deſcended towards the coaſt of Vera Cruz, ſituated between hills of ſhifting ſand, the reverberation of which cauſes a ſuffocating heat; but happily eſcaped the yellow-fever, which prevailed there at that time.

They proceeded in a Spaniſh frigate to the Havannah to get the collections and herbals left there in 1800, and, after a ſtay of two months, embarked for the United States: but they were expoſed to great danger in the channel of the Bahamas from a hurricane which laſted ſeven days.

After a paſſage of thirty-two days they arrived at Philadelphia; remained in that city and in Waſhington two months; and returned to Europe in Auguſt 1804, by the way of Bourdeaux, with a great number of drawings, thirty-five boxes of collections, and 6000 ſpecies of plants.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of* MSS. *relative to* ENGLISH HISTORY *contained in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS, *formerly* BIBLIOTHEQUE *du* ROI. (*Continued from vol.* xviii. *p.* 298.)

Further PROCEEDINGS *againſt* JOAN *of* ARC.—PART III.

THIS third part is divided into two articles: the firſt contains the proceedings from the day on which they began to make the monitions; and the ſecond from that time up to the abjuration of the accuſed.

Art. 1.—It muſt not be forgotten that the twelve articles to which the whole proceſs had been reduced, had neither been compreſſed nor approved by all thoſe who had ſate as aſſeſſors up to this day, but merely by a ſmall number of them; and that the ſchedule which they tranſmitted for the opinions of the profeſſion, as well as the choice of thoſe who were conſulted, had been the work of two judges only

only, the Biſhop and the Inquiſitor. The number of thoſe who were adviſed with, in order to have the opinions of the learned men, was very conſiderable, fifty-eight being entered, beſides the Chapter of Rouen and the Univerſity of Paris.

Almoſt all gave opinions unfavourable to Joan, not upon the acts of the proceſs themſelves, but upon the twelve articles of accuſation.

On the 12th of April ſixteen doctors and ſix licentiates or batchelors in divinity, who were of the number of aſſeſſors, having met in the chapel of the Archbiſhop of Rouen, and deliberated with each other, reſolved, upon the twelve articles only, that the apparitions and revelations declared by Joan neither came from God nor angels nor from ſaints, but that they were lies, or the works of ſome evil ſpirit: that they were not accompanied by ſigns ſufficient to make them credited; that they were filled with things improbable, that the accuſed had believed in them too haſtily, and that they remarked in them divinations, ſuperſtitions, acts ſcandalous and irreligious, fooliſh and preſumptuous diſcourſes, blaſphemy againſt God and the ſaints, things contrary to the precept of love for one's neighbour, a ſpecies of idolatry ſchiſmatic with relation to the unity and authority of the church, and ſuſpicious of error in the Chriſtian faith when ſhe declared believing in them as apparitions: and, in fine, that it was blaſphemy to aſcribe to God an order to wear the dreſs ſhe wore, an order upon the ſtrength of which ſhe preferred not receiving the communion at Eaſter to reaſſuming the habits of her ſex.

Many other perſons were conſulted, as, ſome of members of the faculty of law; abbés, and other religious perſons; the canons of the Church of Rouen and other churches; and two biſhops, who gave their opinions ſeparately, but to the ſame purport. They are tranſcribed at length in the MSS.; but ſome remarks upon ſuch of them as were not ſo deciſive as the others may ſuffice.

1. Jean Baſſet, licentiate in canon-law, and official of Rouen, after having ſaid that the alleged revelations ought not to be believed, becauſe they were not authorized by any miracle, nor by any text of the Holy Scriptures, adds, that the accuſed was culpable if they did not proceed from God, as he preſumes, as well in reſpect to her dreſs as her refuſing to ſubmit herſelf to the church-militant; but that it would be otherwiſe if the revelations did really proceed from God.

2. Eleven advocates of Rouen, ſome of whom were licentiates in the canon and others in the civil-law, decided, that Joan ought to be excommunicated on account of her dreſs, if ſhe did not ſubmit after monition; at leaſt if ſhe had no order from God to act ſo, which it is not to be preſumed that ſhe had, as the abſence of miracles, and teſtimonies drawn from the Holy Scriptures, do not permit it to be believed; and that ſhe had violated the article of the faith of the ſymbol, *unam ſanctam*, in refuſing to ſubmit herſelf to the Church; at leaſt, they add, in caſe theſe revelations did not proceed from God, which is not to be preſumed.

Three batchelors in theology reſiding at Rouen, who, it would appear, had diſſented from the opinions of the twenty-two members of that faculty aſſembled in the archiepiſcopal chapel, gave their joint opinions, that if the revelations of the accuſed were lies, or the work of the devil, that the greater part of the propoſitions on which they were conſulted were ſuſpicious againſt the faith and contrary to good manners; but that if they really came from God, which did not appear to them certain (*quod tamen nobis non conſtat*), it would not be proper for them to put an evil interpretation upon them.

4. Two abbés were of opinion, that the whole proceſs, and not the twelve articles only, ſhould be tranſmitted to the Univerſity of Paris to obtain its opinion on ſo difficult an affair, and that in the mean time the accuſed ſhould be publicly admoniſhed to avoid the dangers to which ſhe was expoſed, and that if ſhe then perſevered in her error, that ſhe ſhould be declared ſuſpicious in faith, which is much leſs than the judgment of hereſy.

5. Raoul Salvage, batchelor in theology, after a long diſcuſſion upon each of the twelve articles, in which he is againſt Joan, concludes, that, with regard to the frailty of her ſex, the twelve propoſitions ſhould be repeated to her, of which he ſeems to think that ſhe was informed, but of which, in fact, ſhe had no knowledge; that ſhe ſhould be warned to correct and not to preſume upon revelations; and that the twelve articles ſhould be laid before the Pope with the qualifications which they required.

Such were the opinions leaſt unfavourable to Joan; and even the greateſt part of thoſe who gave them did not perſevere in them to the end. And as they were in the number of aſſeſſors, it is probable that they were influenced by the votes of the two biſhops, the Chapter of the Church

Church of Rouen, and the Univerſity of Paris.

Of theſe two biſhops, one, the Biſhop of Coûtances, decided, that Joan was delivered up to the devil, becauſe ſhe had not the two qualities which St. Gregory requires, viz. virtue and humanity, which are irreconcileable with aſſertions contrary to the Catholic faith, and are conſequently heretical; and even notwithſtanding the accuſed ſhould retract them, it would be ſtill neceſſary to retain her in ſafe keeping.—This advice he addreſſed to the Biſhop of Beauvais only, paſſing by in ſilence the Vice-Inquiſitor.

The Biſhop of Liſieux, on the contrary (the other prelate conſulted), addreſſed his opinion to two judges, in which, after ſome heſitation, he ſays, that, ſeeing no extraordinary ſanctity in the accuſed, which can lead to the preſumption that God had transfuſed a ſpirit of prophecy into her, it ought to be concluded that her revelations do not come from God, nor ſaints male or female, of whom ſhe ſpoke, but rather from a demon transformed into an angel of light, if they be not invented lies; and he decides, that if ſhe ſhould not ſubmit to the church after a charitable monition, ſhe ought to be judged ſchiſmatic, and vehemently ſuſpected in faith:—which does not go ſo far as the charge of hereſy.

The Chapter of Rouen proceeded yet further. At firſt they differed, and poſtponed their concluſion to the 4th of May 1431, in order to come to ſome definitive opinion after the Univerſity of Paris and the two faculties of divinity and law had given theirs, that they might determine with more certainty; but having heard of the opinions of a great number of doctors, prelates, and learned men, and above all the exhortation made on the 2d of May to the accuſed, which will be found in the ſequel, the object of which was to induce Joan to ſubmit to the deciſion of the Univerſal Church, the Pope, the Council General, prelates, and other learned perſons choſen amongſt thoſe who had adopted the ſame ſide as herſelf, and after having heard of her pretended perſevering refuſal, the Chapter adopted the opinions of the twenty-two members of the faculty of divinity aſſembled in the archiepiſcopal chapel of Rouen, and added, that, after the perſevering obſtinacy of the accuſed, ſhe ought to be declared heretic.

With reſpect to the Univerſity of Paris, the two judges did not content themſelves with ſending the twelve articles of accuſation to that celebrated body. The King of England added important proceedings, and every thing which could influence the determination of a body which had been already led into the affair in a manner which ſhewed pretty clearly its mode of thinking. He ſent to Paris three perſons, two of whom had been the moſt aſſiduous amongſt the aſſeſſors at the ſittings of the trial, viz. Jean Beaupière and Nicolas Midy, both doctors in divinity.—He gave them the neceſſary credentials on his part, which they preſented to the Univerſity, as well as letters from the Biſhop of Beauvais and the Vice-Inquiſitor, with the twelve articles upon which they required profeſſional advice.

The Univerſity aſſembled: the envoys of the King of England, whom they obeyed, as well as all Paris, as King of France, ſtated their miſſion; but inſtead of communicating the opinions already given, they preſented an account of all that had been done in the trial, as they judged proper, but in a manner with which the Univerſity was ſatisfied; as, in a letter written in the 14th of May to the King of England, theſe expreſſions are uſed:—"It appears to us, that, with reſpect to this woman, a holy and juſt manner of proceeding has been purſued with much gravity, and with which every one muſt be content."

They add in this letter, that, "after many meetings, and great and grave deliberations conſidered and holden many times," they have given their opinion in the preſence of the envoys of the King of England, who, being of the number of their members, aſſiſted throughout; and they conclude by ſupplicating the King, "that this matter might be ſpeedily and moſt diligently brought to juſtice; for in truth, that the length and protraction of the proceedings is perilous for the people, who have been much ſcandalized with regard to this woman." The Univerſity was even ſo perſuaded of the goodneſs of its deliberations, that two letters were written, one to the Pope, and another to the College of Cardinals, entreating them to take part in the proceedings.

They wrote alſo a letter to the Biſhop of Beauvais, in which they beſtow great praiſe upon his vigilance and labours in this buſineſs, approve of all that he had then done, and inform him that the envoys of the King of England, who carried the reſult of their deliberations, would give him any further explanation he required.

The firſt meeting of the Univerſity was held on the 29th of April, in the houſe of the

the Bernardines at Paris. Jean de Troyes, the rector, had at firſt explained the object of the meeting: each faculty, and each diviſion of the faculty of arts, then retired to the place where they uſed to deliberate in private upon matters of difficulty, and each of theſe private deliberations being reported to the whole body reaſſembled, it had been unanimouſly determined to charge the two faculties of divinity and law to draw up their opinions and the qualifications which the twelve articles required, after which they ſhould be referred to the whole body of the Univerſity.

The ſecond general meeting was held on the 14th of May following. The deans of the faculties of divinity and law there gave an account of the general meetings, and thoſe of the commiſſaries held ſeparately by each of the two faculties, and they preſented to the Univerſity the reſult of the two deliberations which were read, and the deciſion come to at theſe two meetings was unanimouſly adopted, *ratas et gratas et etiam ſuas habebat*.

The ſubſtance of the deliberations of the two faculties is nearly the ſame.—That of theology gives the degrees of ſentence applicable to each charge. The faculty of law characterizes the accuſed at once as guilty, and decides upon the fate of her perſon; but this laſt concluſion contains three things worthy of remark.

They conſiſt, firſt, of two conditions or preſuppoſitions.—1. That the opinion ſhall be of no avail, unleſs the accuſed had really ſaid and obſtinately maintained what is contained in the twelve charges: and the ſecond is, whether ſhe had done ſo with the uſe of her reaſon—*ſi dicta fœmina, compos ſui, affirmat pertinaciter*: and although theſe two conditions were not formally expreſſed in the opinions of the faculty of divinity and the deliberations of the Univerſity, yet they ought to make part of it, for the whole body adopted the opinions of the faculty of law without any reſerve.

It is impoſſible, in truth, to believe that Joan was not in poſſeſſion of her reaſon; but the leap which ſhe made from the top of the tower of Beaurevoir, dictated by deſpair; all that one reads in the interrogatories; the manner in which ſhe defended herſelf when the queſtions were preſſed; the variations of which it appears ſhe was ſuſceptible; the rigour of her confinement and chains; the inquietude with which ſhe was neceſſarily tormented; and the embarraſsment into which a trial of this nature muſt neceſſarily throw a young girl who had learnt nothing, led her from time to time to employ means to eſcape, which could but be hurtful to her, delivered her up to moments of cruel deſpair, ſuch as thoſe ſhe experienced after her abjuration, to fits of obſtinacy relative to the multitude of queſtions they heaped upon her, and which they renewed daily, and perhaps even to thoſe flights of fancy of which a mind ſo ſuſceptible as her's appeared to be capable.

A ſingular anxiety will be ſeen in the ſequel to declare in a proceſs made ſome days after her death, that ſhe appeared to poſſeſs her reaſon in the moments which preceded it, and where it is pretended that ſhe renounced the belief which ſhe had hitherto given to her apparitions and revelations. Thus, in agreeing that ſhe retained her ſenſes, in the ſtrictneſs of the term, it muſt be owned that ſhe ſometimes ſhewed great wildneſs, which may be applied to ſome fictions as may be ſeen with reference to the ſign given to Charles VII. to determine him to grant her his confidence.

The laſt circumſtance relative to the opinions of the faculty of law ariſes from the concluſion of its deliberation. It adds, that if the accuſed, after being publicly exhorted and admoniſhed, refuſes to return to the unity of the church, and to make ſuitable reparation, the competent judge ought to paſs ſentence. This avoids acknowledging the competency of thoſe who choſe to judge her, and even leaves ſome uncertainty as to their belief of their competency. Further the faculty adds, that the competent judge ought in that caſe to give her up to the ſecular judge, not intreating him to treat her with mildneſs according to the language of the Inquiſition, which excludes a new judgment from the ſecular tribunals, but to receive a puniſhment proportioned to the quality of the fault.

It is neceſſary now to proceed to the twelve articles of accuſation, adding ſuch obſervations upon each as may ſerve to ſhew the unjuſt manner in which they were drawn up from the anſwers which Joan gave to the various interrogatories.

Article I.

A certain woman aſſerts and affirms, that, being of the age of thirteen years or thereabouts, ſhe ſaw with her eyes the body of St. Michael, who came to comfort her; and ſometimes alſo St. Gabriel, who

who appeared under a corporeal form; and at other times alſo a great multitude of angels; and that thenceforth the ſaints Catherine and Margaret ſhewed themſelves corporally to her; that ſhe ſaw them almoſt all days, and heard their voices; that ſometimes ſhe has embraced and kiſſed them, touching their bodies; that ſhe has ſeen the heads of angels, and of two ſaints, but that ſhe ſaw no other parts of their bodies or their garments.

That the two ſaints, Catherine and Margaret, have ſpoken to her ſometimes near a fountain ſituated near a great tree, commonly called the Tree of Fairies, which, it is ſaid, fairies frequent, and that perſons come there to recover their health, although it be entirely ſituated in a profane place, and that many times in this and other places ſhe has worſhipped and made reverences to the ſaints.

She ſays alſo, that theſe two female ſaints have appeared and ſhewn themſelves to her ſince this period with ſuperb and precious crowns, and have many times ſaid to her, that, by order of God, ſhe muſt go and find a certain ſecular prince, and promiſe him, that, by her aſſiſtance and labours, this Prince ſhould recover by force of arms a great temporal domain and great worldly honour, that is to ſay, the kingdom of France; that he ſhould gain a victory over his enemies, receive her into his ſervice, and ſhould give her arms with the army to execute her promiſes.—See further Art. 5.

She alſo adds, that theſe two females have approved, that, without the knowledge, and againſt the will, of her father and mother, ſhe ſhould leave, at ſeventeen years of age or thereabouts, her father's houſe, and being aſſociated with a multitude of ſoldiers, that ſhe ſhould paſs days and nights living with them, without ever having, or but rarely, a woman with her.

Theſe ſaints have alſo ſaid and commanded her many other things, for which ſhe ſaid that ſhe was ſent by the God of Heaven, and by the victorious Church of Saints who already enjoy happineſs.—See Articles 9 and 12.

Opinion of the Univerſity of Paris upon Art. I.

It decides that theſe apparitions and revelations are lying fictions, ſeductive and pernicious, or that they ſuperſtitiouſly proceed from evil and diabolical ſpirits, ſuch as Belial, Satan, and Belzebub.

Obſervations upon the Firſt Article.

It is not obſerved, at the commencement of this article, that the accuſed ſaid, that Saint Michael appeared to her as a real man, nor that the two female ſaints had hair. Nor is it obſerved that Joan, when interrogated about the tree of the fairies, only ſpoke of it as a popular ſtory, of which ſhe had no perſonal knowledge; that ſhe was ignorant whether the waters of the fountain had cured any one; that ſhe had never ſeen the fairies, and, from the anſwer to the interrogatory, it might be preſumed that ſhe only ſaw the two ſaints there once; but at all events ſhe never ſaid that ſhe worſhipped them in this place. She only ſaid, that in general ſhe gave them marks of reſpect when they appeared to her. She never ſaid that ſhe kiſſed them, but ſimply that ſhe embraced them. They ſuppreſs what ſhe ſaid about the two ſaints having aſſured her that the Captain Baudricourt ſhould take her to the King, and that ſhe ſhould cauſe the ſiege of Orleans to be raiſed, which in fact happened. They alſo ſuppreſs, that one of her uncles carried her three times to Captain Baudricourt at Vaucouleurs; that ſhe declared expreſsly that ſhe almoſt always had a woman with her, and when ſhe could not have one, that ſhe ſlept in her clothes and armour all night, which removes any idea of immodeſty.

The judges never ſought to diſcover whether Joan had been ſeduced by perſons who had led her by degrees to believe in theſe revelations, and to figure to herſelf theſe apparitions. The ſtories ſpread about the country as to the tree of fairies and the fountain, might have prepared and raiſed her imagination; and it is an important circumſtance ſuppreſſed in the charges, that a pretended propheteſs had announced at Chinon before ſhe came there, that a girl ſhould come from the Oak Wood (ſeen from her father's houſe) and do great things. Her father alſo told her that he had been warned in a dream that ſhe would go to the army; a circumſtance which might more and more perſuade her as to the truth of the apparaitions. Her father and mother pardoning her after being taken to Vaucouleur without their knowledge, as well as the gifts which they received from Charles VII. are alſo ſuppreſſed. The circumſtances of the King's having placed her at the head of his troops, as well as the ſigns of her miſſion, alſo required particular reſearch.—(*To be continued.*)

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to a Correſpondent in your Number for July (p. 540), who inquires concerning "Ogle's Gems," I beg leave to inform you, that the plates were engraved as far as one hundred ſubjects of gems, which, with the title-page, are numbered to one hundred and one, of which I have a copy now before me; but the letter-preſs includes only fifty ſubjects, making the firſt volume. No more was ever printed, and probably no more was ever written. The fact appears to be, that Du Boſc, for whom the work was compiled by Mr. Ogle, being an engraver, his part of the undertaking was executed; but the printing of the letter-preſs was attended with greater expences than the encouragement the work met with would juſtify. I am, &c.

AN OLD ENGRAVER.

July 20, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was natural that the doctrines of Berkeley ſhould find a champion in Mr. Lofft, who is, it ſeems, an idealiſt; but for what reaſon he ſhould now profeſs himſelf a Lockiſt, unleſs for the ſake of teaſing, the Inquirer is at a loſs to conjecture. His ambidexter hoſtility may fling objections from oppoſite quarters; but on this occaſion it is ſurely left-handed.

Mr. Lofft has begun with a philological cenſure (Monthly Mag. vol. xix. p. 553) on the compariſon of the adjective 'ſimple.' This word is derived from *ſine*, without, and *plexus*, folded; it means, therefore, 'foldleſs,' 'not folded.' To have more or fewer folds is an object of practicable compariſon. Where is the impropriety of writing,—'The coarſe garment of a philoſopher, when imitated in marble, forms a ſimpler coſtume than the tunic of an empreſs.'—'Water once paſſed for the ſimpleſt of elemental ſubſtances; it now paſſes for compound.'

If theſe inſtances do not ſatisfy, the word 'ſingle' can be ſubſtituted, and the queſtion put in another form:—'Are ideas of ſenſation ſingle, or are ideas of abſtraction ſingle?' Had the topic of inquiry been ſo worded, Mr. Lofft's objection againſt the compariſon of 'ſingle' would have appeared rational; but in this caſe, the Inquirer, who is not an inattentive writer, would hardly have been guilty of comparing the word. Although ſingleneſs has not, ſimplicity has, degrees: ſo has complexity, which is the antithetic word. Burnet conceived "that great machine of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity;" and Locke, whoſe uſe of language Mr. Lofft pretends to approve, in the ſeventh chapter of the fourth book, intitled "Maxims," has twice compared the word 'ſimple' in one ſentence:—"But whether they come in view of the mind earlier or later, this is true of them, that they are all known by their native evidence, are wholly independent, receive no light, nor are capable of any proof one from another; much leſs the more particular from the more general, or the more ſimple from the more compounded: the more ſimple and leſs abſtract being the moſt familiar, and the eaſier and earlier apprehended."

Mr. Lofft next proceeds to ſay:—"An idea of a taſte, a bitter taſte, for inſtance, is as ſimple as that of a ſmell; an idea of ſound, or light, as either." Here he himſelf in fact compares the word ſimple,—"as ſimple as." He employs terms, which, according to his own account, are, in their ſtrict ſenſe, unintelligible.

To the Inquirer they do not appear unintelligible. But they imply miſtaking ideas of abſtraction for ideas of ſenſation: they aſcribe that ſimplicity which is true of ideas of abſtraction, to ideas of ſenſation.

A taſte is an idea of abſtraction.

To come at this ſimple idea, there muſt be an omiſſion of the ſweetneſs or ſourneſs, of the greaſineſs or aſtringency, of the fulſomeneſs or bitterneſs, which conſtituted an attribute of the primary idea of ſenſation. Senſation is converſant only with individuals; with the honey or vinegar, the oil or wine, the yolk or gall, which are applied to the palate. Specific taſtes, ſmells, ſounds, or colours, are indeed ideas of ſenſation, as oily, muſky, croaking, violet; but taſte, ſmell, ſound, hue, are themſelves ideas of abſtraction.

In this the Inquirer agrees entirely with Locke, whoſe language on this head is every where definite and unmiſtakeable. Take as one inſtance a paſſage in the ſecond book (c. i. § 4). "Theſe two, I ſay, viz. external material things, as the objects of ſenſation; and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection; are to me the only originals, from whence all our ideas take their beginning." It is plain, that, whatever is not an external material thing, is not, in Locke's opinion, an object of ſenſation, and conſequently that every idea

idea which is not correſpondent with any external material thing, is not an idea of ſenſation. The particular idea of bitter quinquina would be, according to Locke, an idea of ſenſation; but the general idea of bitterneſs, and the ſtill more general idea of taſte, are, in Locke's dialect, ideas of reflection. The primary impreſſions, which objects of ſenſe make while preſent, are by Locke called ideas of ſenſation, and by him ſuppoſed to be ſimple ideas. The ſecondary or teſtiary impreſſions, which are revived in the mind with more or leſs omiſſion during the abſence of thoſe objects of ſenſe from which they were in the firſt inſtance derived, are by Locke called ideas of reflection, and by him ſuppoſed to be complex ideas.—The poſition, or rather the obſervation, of the Inquirer, amounts merely to this, that the primary impreſſions are complex, and the revived impreſſions leſs ſo: Locke making that proceſs to be a ſyntheſis which the Inquirer maintains to be an analyſis.

But Mr. Lofft, when he talks of the idea of a taſte as a ſimple idea, evidently ſuppoſes, and ſuppoſes erroneouſly, that Locke would have claſſed it among ideas of ſenſation, and not among ideas of reflection. He is ſo accuſtomed to think in the train of the Berkleyan* ſchool, according to which, as according to the Inquirer, abſtract ideas are the only ſimple ideas, that he forgets his aſſumed part of a vindicator of Locke, and, without being aware of it, actually vindicates the Inquirer againſt Locke. "Although (ſays he) in a roſe or lily the ſenſations derived from one and the ſame ſubject be very numerous, and preſent themſelves to the mind together, they are not the leſs ſimple each in itſelf." This is exactly what the Inquirer maintains, that the impreſſions of ſenſation are numerous and complex; and that they are ſubſequently analyſed by ſucceſſive and ſeparate partial reminiſcences, and thus ſimplified. Each proceſs of abſtraction omits ſome portion of the compound idea of ſenſation: the higheſt degree of abſtraction conſiſts in ſimplifying to perfect ſingleneſs. On obſerving an external thing, its forms (εἴδεα) reach the mind, as rays of light the priſm, mingled, and from many ſenſes at once. The notices received through the palate, through the ear, through the eye, are afterwards revived ſeparately, and conſidered apart; as the red, yellow, and blue rays, which were combined in a white light. The acidulation of the cider, the hiſſing of the cider, the ſparkling of the cider, act ſimultaneouſly on the ſenſe; to appreciate its racineſs, fermentation, or tranſparency, ſeparately, is an effort of abſtraction.

Mr. Lofft next undertakes a defence of the word 'reflection.' Be it obſerved, that there is a miſprint in the 17th line of the 2d column of page 219 (Monthly Mag. vol. xix.), where 'reviewing' has been put inſtead of 'reviving,' which renders leſs clear the objection of the Inquirer, who conceives that the word 'reflection' means a 'bending back,' or 'caſting back;' and that voluntary imitations, in which the forms (εἴδεα) of external things are thrown back on the external world, are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, our only "acts of reflection." The word has been diverted by Locke, and others, from its original, etymological, and only unequivocal ſignification, to deſcribe arbitrarily ſome proceſs of mind, which the Inquirer knows not how to define, and therefore knows not how to talk about. But, according to Mr. Lofft, Locke has defined it in the following words:

"Reflection is explained to mean—the recollected perception of the ſenſations or operations of our own mind within us."

Mark the ſhameful impreciſion of this definition!

1. The perception of a ſenſation cannot be "recollected;" becauſe ſenſation implies the preſence, and recollection the abſence, of the object of perception.

2. The perception of ſenſations, and the perception of operations of mind, are tautologies; becauſe all ſenſations imply perception, and all operations of mind alſo imply perception.

3. The words "of our own mind" are governed by both ſubſtantives "ſenſations and operations;" thus mind is made to have ſenſations, which are attributes of body only.

4. In the combination "our own mind," the plural pronoun being united with the ſingular ſubſtantive, it is implied that one and the ſame mind may be common to more than one individual: a doctrine not inconſiſtent with the ſpiritual pantheiſm of Berkeley, but quite inconſiſtent with the material individuality of Locke.

5. The

* "So far I will not deny I can abſtract, if that may properly be called abſtraction which extends only to the conceiving ſeparately ſuch objects as it is poſſible may really exiſt or be actually perceived aſunder.'—Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge, ſec. v. In the thirteenth ſection unity is admitted to be a ſimple idea and an abſtract idea.

5. The words "within us," if connected only with mind, are idle and ſuperfluous. The mind is neceſſarily and always within us. But if, and this can alone account for their occurrence, they were intended as a modifier of the entire phraſe, an adverb, as it were, to the whole ſentence, our ſenſations are then placed within us, which is both falſe and abſurd; ſenſation, by definition, implying contact with the external world.

Such is the unintelligible, the nonſenſical jargon of this vaunted definition.—The Inquirer does not think ſo lowly of Locke as to believe him the author of it; nor is he convinced that this pretended quotation can at all be found in thoſe editions of the "Eſſay concerning Human Underſtanding" which appeared during the author's life-time. The paſſage muſt be a wanton forgery (not of Mr. Lofft,—he is incapable of the diſingenuous action!) of ſome lazy compoſitor, who uſed ready-ſet words, without caring for their coheſion or ſignificance. They are at beſt worthy of an Alexandrian Platoniſt labouring to inculcate the contradictions of myſticiſm under the name of philoſophy. Yet this thoughtleſs jumble of terms, this confuſed puddle of phraſes, Mr. Lofft ſtoops to admire,—ſtoops lower ſtill, to vindicate. Let him go into the church and preconize the Trinity, that would not be a viler occupation! It is ſoon after quoting this very definition of reflection that Mr. Lofft adds: "The term uſed by Locke is therefore at once the moſt complete and the moſt correct."

It cannot be neceſſary to continue commenting on ſuch logic.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—(*Continued from page* 24 *of our laſt Number.*)

NO. V.

Ἀ βάρβιτος δὲ χορδαῖς
Ἔρωτα μῶνον ἠχεῖ. ANAC.

Spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commiſſi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ. HOR.

IN the earlieſt ages of Greece, and with the firſt dawn of civilization, the adoration of the gods, and the praiſes of heroes, the imperfect lights which a rude and irregular ſurvey had caſt upon the works of nature, the ſimple and unſophiſticated doctrines of a morality deduced from natural reaſon, or founded on experience (ſuch as it was) of the importance of the ſocial duties which were inculcated,—theſe were the only ſubjects of the Muſe, and were ſung to unenlightened barbarians by venerable men, who combined in themſelves the characters and authorities of the prieſt, the poet, and the philoſopher. Love, which ſo univerſally inſpires the bards of later ages as to make us naturally inclined to imagine it the earlieſt as well as the moſt extenſive field of imagination and poetry, was, nevertheleſs, at that period, nothing but an appetite or paſſion, unconnected with reaſon, and ſuſceptible of none of the elevation of refinement or ſentiment. We have no account of any poet who devoted his talents to this gentle and alluring theme earlier than the 8th century before Chriſt. It afterwards became appropriated to the lyre, and appears to have pervaded the higheſt and moſt celebrated of thoſe compoſitions which were particularly adapted to that ancient ſpecies of muſic, and derived this name from that of the inſtrument itſelf.

The number nine, from that of the Muſes, has always been held in particular veneration and eſteem, and ſeems to be applied to ſubjects connected with poetry with ſome peculiar degree of aptneſs and propriety. Thus we have "nine earthly Muſes" (of whom I ſhall give ſome account preſently), and "nine lyrical poets" the diverſity of whoſe talents appears to be not ill expreſſed in ſeveral little poems on the ſubject preſerved in the "Anthologia." The following is by an uncertain author, but appeared to me the beſt adapted to tranſlation.

Πίνδαρε, Μουσάων ἱερὸν στόμα.

Oh ſacred voice of the Pierian choir,
Immortal Pindar! Oh enchanting air
Of ſweet Bacchylides! Oh rapturous lyre,
Majeſtic graces of the Lesbian fair!

Muſe of Anacreon, the gay, the young!
Steſichorus, thy full Homeric ſtream!
Soft elegies by Cea's poet ſung!
Perſuaſive Ibycus, thy glowing theme!

Sword of Alcæus, that with tyrant's gore
Gloriouſly painted, liſt'ſt thy point ſo high!
Ye tuneful nightingales that ſtill deplore
Your Alcman, prince of amorous poeſy!
Oh yet impart ſome breath of heavenly fire
To him who venerates the Grecian lyre!

The poet who is laſt noticed, was, as is here implied, the earlieſt on record who devoted his Muſe to the ſervice of love.—It may not be unamuſing, nor from the purpoſe of this eſſay, to give ſome account of this firſt of amorous bards, and

afterwards to produce a few ſpecimens that may tend to give us an idea of the comparative merits of thoſe of the other poets whoſe names are mentioned, who moſt avowedly employed their talents on the ſame ſubject, and who are leaſt familiar to the ear of an Engliſh reader.

The age of Alcman has been fixed to the 27th Olympiad. The place of his birth has given occaſion to a diſpute among very ancient writers, into the particulars of which it is neither my province nor my inclination to enter at large; though I will beg leave to ſtate a few reaſons which would rather incline me to aſſign him, with Suidas and others, of Spartan origin, than to believe, with Crates, Paterculus, and Ælian, that he was a native of Sardis. In the firſt place, he uſed the native dialect of Sparta; which, though it may be ſaid he would probably have done as an adopted citizen, yet it receives ſome corroboration from a ſecond circumſtance, which is, that many of the works compoſed by him were in honour of Spartan heroes and tutelar deities, and celebrate or deſcribe places in the neighbourhood of Sparta; and we well know that the land of our birth is the firſt object of veneration to the genuine poetical ſpirit. A poem of his is mentioned by Pauſanias in praiſe of Caſtor and Pollux. He records in it all the circumſtances attending the nativity of thoſe heroes, which he places in the little iſland of Pephnos, on the Laconian coaſt; and that this was a well-known tradition among the inhabitants appears from a very remarkable ſuperſtition recorded to have prevailed among them concerning the ſacred images of the brothers which were kept upon that rock, and which, it was believed, no ſtorms nor tempeſts, nor daſhing of the waves which inceſſantly break over it, could ever ſhake from their foundations. In another poem (probably a Hymn to the Graces) he celebrated the temples of Phaeza and Cletæ, built to them on the banks of the little river Tiaſa, which was a tributary ſtream to the Eurotas, or (according to the popular doctrine of the day) the daughter of that river-deity.—It may be worth while to notice a ſingular coincidence remarked by Bayle, and which, in my opinion, adds weight to the arguments which tend to prove the Spartan birth of Alcman. Another Alcman has been conjured up, a native of Meſſene, to whom a faulty paſſage in Suidas appears to have given birth. But our poet is elſewhere ſaid to have been born at Meſſoa, which was the name of a ſuburb at Sparta. Of this ſecond perſonage Suidas ſays nothing; it is therefore very reaſonable to ſuppoſe that they were the ſame, and that Meſſene is only a falſe reading for Meſſoa.

Of the life of Alcman few memoirs have reached our days. Heraclides Ponticus informs us that he was in his youth a ſlave, and that his extraordinary genius procured him his freedom. His inſtruments were the cithara and the flute. He is reputed to have been the inventor of muſic for choral dances, and the firſt who excluded the heroic meaſure from lyric poems.

The Spartans were ſtrongly impreſſed with a ſenſe of the power of muſic to ſtimulate to heroic actions and the love of our country. The figure which Tyrtæus makes in their hiſtory is ſtrikingly honourable to the poetical character; but it is not a ſolitary inſtance. In one of the greateſt exigencies of the ſtate, the flute of Alcman was called in to animate the ſinking ſpirits of their warriors; and as the experiment was repeated, we may conclude that it anſwered expectation, though the particular circumſtances of the diſtreſs which occaſioned it, or of the victory which it procured, are unknown to us. But that which has rendered him moſt celebrated, is, that (as I have ſaid before) he was by the ancients conſidered as the father of amorous poetry; though the very few lines here and there interſperſed in the work of Athenæus, and which are the only veſtiges of his compoſitions, do not enable us to judge of their peculiar nature or merits.—He introduced the cuſtom, which long maintained itſelf among the Greeks, of chanting love-verſes at banquets and aſſemblies. The name of the beauty in whoſe honour he ſung, and who was herſelf a votary of the Muſes, is preſerved in a ſmall fragment of his works; and his love for her is repreſented to have been of the pureſt and moſt honourable kind.—"Again (ſays the amorous poet) has the ſweet child of Venus entered my ſoul and gladdened all within me. Theſe lays a heavenly virgin has inſpired, Megaloſtrata with the golden hair."

Unfortunately this "noble flame" did not preſerve him from the influence of more ſenſual paſſion. To omit all further mention of his gallantries, and to finiſh this ſketch, I will only add, that he was immoderately addicted to the pleaſures of the table, as ſufficiently appears from the fragments of his writings.

The Spartans were not inſenſible to the merits

merits of the poet who had ſoftened their unmuſical tongue, and brought it to a ſtandard of very ſuperior elegance and melody. They erected a tomb for him near the temple of Helen in the ſuburb Setrius, ſo called from the ſepulchre of Sebrus the hero, one of the moſt honourable places in the city, from its neighbourhood to the grove of plane-trees in which the firſt of their games were celebrated. In the "Anthologia" we find him mentioned as "the poet of the Graces, the ſinger of hymeneals." In the epigrammatic ſtyle, the traveller is warned, when paſſing by his tomb, "not to judge of man by a ſtone; for that very monument, ſo mean and little, contains the bones of a moſt noble poet, the favourite of the Muſes." "Two continents (ſays Antipater) contend for the honour of his birth. Many are the native lands of the poets." Yet in another epigram, which is one of thoſe made on the ſtatues in the Gymnaſium and Hippodrome at Conſtantinople, Alcman is mentioned as one of the more ignoble poets, and his head the only one that is not crowned with ivy-buds. From the remoteneſs of the age of this poem from that in which he lived, it is probable that ignorance, and not malice, was the ground of this miſrepreſentation.

Simonides, the poet of Cea, the friend of Hipparchus and of Pauſanias, and finally of Hiero king of Syracuſe, at whoſe Court he died, is of a much later date, his birth being fixed to the 55th Olympiad. The univerſal voice of antiquity has taught us to connect his name with every thing that is tender and mournful;* but moſt of the exiſting ſpecimens of his works are of too grave and moral a caſt to merit preciſely this title; and there are not wanting ſome of a ſatirical nature, which appear almoſt inconſiſtent with the character which is generally attributed to him. A very ſpirited tranſlation in proſe of his moſt celebrated poem of the latter deſcription may be met with in the "Spectator;" and I have already, in the courſe of theſe eſſays, given ſpecimens of his more ſerious compoſitions. One of a yet different ſtamp remains, which ſeems more amply to juſtify the praiſe of ſtrictneſs and melancholy aſſigned him by the ancient writers. The ſtory of Danaë, on which it is founded, is too well known to need any deſcription here.

'Οτε λάρναξι ἐν δαιδαλέᾳ ἄνεμος.

When the wind reſounding high
Bluſter'd from the northern ſky,
When the waves in ſtronger tide
Daſh'd againſt the veſſel's ſide,
Her care-worn cheeks with tears bedew'd,
Her ſleeping infant Danaë view'd,
And, trembling ſtill with new alarms,
Around him caſt a mother's arms.
"My child, what woes does Danaë weep!
But thy young limbs are wrapt in ſleep.
In that poor nook all ſad and dark,
While lightnings play around our bark,
Thy quiet boſom only knows
The heavy ſigh of deep repoſe.
The howling wind, the raging ſea,
No terror can excite in thee;
The angry ſurges wake no care
That burſt above thy long deep hair;
But couldſt thou feel what I deplore,
Then would I bid thee ſleep the more.
"Sleep on, ſweet boy! ſtill be the deep!
(Oh could I lull my woes aſleep!)
Jove, let thy mighty hand o'erthrow
The baffled malice of my foe;
And may this child, in future years,
Avenge his mother's wrongs and tears!"

How different is the character given us of the impetuous and enthuſiaſtic Ibycus!* and how completely the only fragment which we poſſeſs of his writings correſponds with the impreſſion which the univerſal voice of antiquity has made on our minds reſpecting him! How well is the vehemence and fire of his poetry repreſented to us in the few words by which Athenæus introduces him to our attention:—Καὶ ὁ Ῥηγῖνος δὲ Ἴβυκος βοᾷ καὶ κέκραγεν.

Ἦρι μὲν ἅιτε Κυδώνιαι, &c.

What time ſoft zephyrs of the balmy May
Firſt o'er the rich Cydonian gardens play,
(Immortal gardens, where the Cretan fair,
'Midſt blooming bow'rs perpetual fragrance ſhare!)
With warmer hues the bluſhing apples glow,
Fill'd by the fruitful ſtreams that round them flow;
And new-born cluſters ſwell with future wine
Beneath the ſhadowy foliage of the vine.
Alas! to me the vernal ſeaſon brings
But added torture on his ſunny wings;

* Mœſtius Lacrymis Simonideïs, CATULL.

* He was a native of Rhegium, and lived about 540 years before Chriſt. Several epigrams in the "Anthologia" allude to the peculiar circumſtances attending the murder of this poet by banditti, and the diſcovery of his aſſaſſins by a flight of cranes. The ſtory is well told by Ælian in his Var. Hiſt. —See alſo concerning Ibycus, Cic. Tuſc. Diſp. iv.

For

For Love, the earlieſt tyrant of my breaſt,
Impetuous raviſher of joy and reſt,
Burſts like a torrent from his mother's arms,
And fills my trembling ſoul with new alarms.
Like Boreas ruſhing from his Thracian plains,
Cloath'd in fierce lightnings and o'erwhelming rains,
So rages in my ſoul the madd'ning pow'r;
His parching fires my withering heart devour;
A burning phrenzy comes my ſenſes o'er;
Sweet peace is fled, and reaſon is no more.

The ſoft and eaſy ſtyle of Bacchylides* may be well contraſted with both the foregoing, by the following fragment of a Pæan, or ſacred hymn to Peace, the concluſion of which may entitle him to a compariſon with the amorous poets.

Τίκτει δέ τε θνατοῖσιν Εἰρήνη μεγάλα.

For thee, ſweet Peace, abundance glads the plains;
Thy ſmiles inſpire the bard to heavenly ſtrains.
On many an altar, at thy glad return,
Pure victims bleed, and holy odours burn,
And frolic youth their happy age apply
To graceful movements, ſports, and minſtrelſy.
Dark ſpiders weave their webs within the ſhield,
Ruſt eats the ſpear, the terror of the field,
And brazen trumpets now no more affright
The ſilent ſlumbers of ambroſial Night.
Inſpiring banquets gladden all the ways,
And youths and maidens ſing their roundelays.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to requeſt the inſertion in your excellent Miſcellany of the following catalogue of the animals that were to be found in Norfolk about a century ago. It is drawn up from a manuſcript liſt made by Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Browne, of Norwich, the juſtly celebrated author of the "Treatiſe on Vulgar Errors." This liſt was communicated by him to Merret, who has inſerted a few of the names, but none of the remarks annexed to them, in his "Pinax Rerûm Naturalium Britannicarum." The original is depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum. The animals, however, are arranged in no order, but appear to have been inſerted merely as they occurred to the recollection or obſervation of the writer. They are here reduced to the Linnæan claſſification; the names now in uſe are added, and the orthography and language are ſomewhat modernized. Such parts as were unintereſting, from their recording only well-known facts, are omitted. For theſe liberties it is neceſſary to make ſome apology; and I truſt it will be conſidered ſufficient for me to ſay, that, although the original would be conſidered as highly valuable by a naturaliſt, yet ſuch is its confuſion, from the old names, from the total want of arrangement, and the rudeneſs of language (in memoranda written oftentimes apparently in great haſte), that, to the general reader, it would afford but a very ſmall ſhare either of information or intereſt. Such of the animals as I have not been able to aſcertain, are inſerted by themſelves at the end of the claſs to which they belong. To ſome of the articles I have added a few ſhort obſervations, where explanation or additional remarks appeared to me to be neceſſary. It is ſomewhat ſingular, that, out of all the known Britiſh quadrupeds, the ſeal and otter alone have place in the above catalogue. The badger, wild-cat, and deer (if the two laſt ſpecies were then known in Norfolk, and there can be little doubt but they were), with ſeveral others, had certainly as good a claim to notice as either of theſe. From the great number of birds whoſe names are inſerted, it is to be preſumed that the feathered tribes had occupied by far the greateſt part of the writer's time and attention. The fiſh, but particularly the ſmaller animals, as the zoophytes, teſtacea, and inſects, are very imperfect. Of the former there are frequently little more than either the names given to them by the old writers, or thoſe by which they were known to the Norfolk fiſhermen. Many of the common animals in all the claſſes are no doubt purpoſely omitted.

I truſt that it is needleſs for me to ſtate to you the utility of publiſhing county-liſts of animals, with remarks of original obſervers, where thoſe remarks are pertinent or uſeful. By ſuch means very eſſential ſervices may be rendered towards completing the natural hiſtory of our country, which at preſent is but very imperfectly known. I am, Sir, &c.

X. P. S.

MAMMALIA.

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* Bacchylides owed his birth to the iſland of Cos, and was nephew to Simonides. He lived about 500 years before Chriſt.

MAMMALIA.

THE COMMON SEAL.

"The *Vitulus Marinus*, ſea-calf, or ſeal, is often taken ſleeping on the ſhore, in the Norwich river, near Surlingham. If theſe animals can be brought to feed, they may be kept for many months in ponds. The bladder, the enſiform cartilage, the figure of the throttle, the cluſtered and racemous form of the kidnies, and the flat and compreſſed heart, are remarkable parts in the ſeal. In the ſtomachs of all that I opened I found many worms."

Obſervations.—Seals are by no means ſo common on any of the ſouthern ſhores of this kingdom as they were at the time that Sir Thomas Browne wrote his account; and of late years very few indeed have been ſeen on the coaſts of Norfolk. As to the aſſertion that they may be kept in ponds, it is to be ſuſpected that the writer meant in ſuch ponds only into which ſalt-water is admitted. There can be no doubt that in freſh-water they would ſoon languiſh and die. The ſpecies of worms above-mentioned were moſt probably either *aſcaris phocæ* or *tænia phocæ*, of Linnæus, perhaps both: if ſo, this is the only place in which they have been noted as Engliſh.

THE OTTER.

"Young otters are ſometimes preyed upon by buzzards, having occaſionally been found in the neſts of theſe birds. By many perſons they are accounted no bad diſh. Otters may be rendered perfectly tame; and in ſome houſes they have been known to ſerve the office of turnſpits."

THE SPERMACETI-WHALE.

"A ſpermaceti-whale, of ſixty-two feet in length, was taken near Wells. Another of the ſame kind, about twenty years before, was caught at Hunſtanton; and not far from the latter place eight or nine were driven aſhore. It is ſaid that two of theſe had young ones after they were forſaken by the water."

THE PORPESSE.

"The turſio, or porpeſſe, is common."

"THE DOLPHIN, though more rare than the porpeſſe, is ſometimes taken.—Theſe two animals are confounded by many perſons; but the dolphin has a more waved line along the ſkin, is ſharper towards the tail, has its head longer, its noſe more extended, (which makes good the figure of Rondeletius), and its fleſh more red. The latter, when well cooked, is generally allowed to be a good diſh, much ſuperior to the fleſh of a porpeſſe."

THE GRAMPUS.

"A grampus above ſixteen feet long was caught at Yarmouth about the year 1694."

BIRDS.

With reſpect to the migration of birds, Sir Thomas Browne ſays, that "thoſe which come in the ſpring come for the moſt part from the ſouthward, and thoſe in the autumn or winter from the northward. They are obſerved to come in great flocks with a north-eaſt wind, and to depart with a ſouth-weſt wind; and they do not appear in flocks of one kind, but of many kinds together, as woodcocks, fieldfares, thruſhes, and ſmall birds. Theſe come and alight together, attended frequently by hawks or other birds of prey."

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Sir Thomas Browne had not ſeen this bird in a wild ſtate in Norfolk; but of other eagles he informs us there were ſeveral kinds.

THE SEA-EAGLE.

(*Falco Oſſifragus of Linnæus?*)

"We have the halyætus or fenne-eagles, ſome of which meaſure three yards and a quarter in the extent of their wings. One of theſe being caught alive, grew ſo tame that it went about my court-yard, feeding on fiſh, red-herrings, fleſh, or any kind of offal, without the leaſt trouble."

THE OSPREY.

(*Falco Haliætus of Linnæus.*)

"There is alſo a leſſer ſort of eagle, called an oſprey, which hovers about the fens, and will dip his claws into the water, and often take up a fiſh. For this purpoſe its feet are ſingularly conſtructed; and, the better to ſecure its prey, each of the outer toes may on occaſion be turned backwards. It is ſaid to catch coots in the ſame manner."

THE KITE.

"There are ſome kites; but they are not in ſuch quantity as Aldrovandus ſays are often to be ſeen hovering about the Thames near London. There are alſo the grey and bald-buzzards in great numbers, owing to the broad waters and warrens, which afford them more food than they can obtain in woodland countries."

Obſervation.—It is difficult to ſay what two birds are here meant by grey and bald-buzzard. The bald-buzzard of all the Engliſh writers is the oſprey before noted.

THE MERLIN.

"This is called a hobby-bird, becauſe it comes in either with or a little before the hobbies in the ſpring. It is marvelloufly

ſubj ct

ſubject to the vertigo, and is ſometimes caught in theſe fits."

THE WOODCHAT.

(*Lanius Rufus, Var. γ, Gmelin's Linnæus ?*)

"There is a ſmall bird of prey called a bird-catcher. It is about the ſize of a thruſh, and linnet-coloured, with a long-iſh white and ſharp bill. It is a kind of Lanius, and is of a very wild nature, though kept in a cage and fed with fleſh."

"RAVENS are in good plenty near Norwich; and on this account it is there are ſo few kites ſeen thereabout. They build in woods very early, and lay their eggs in February.

"ROOKS are alſo in great numbers, on account of the great quantities of corn-fields and rookeries. The young ones are commonly ſold in Norwich market.—Many of them are killed for the livers, which are uſed in curing the rickets."

JACKDAWS are very common; but Sir Thomas Browne never obſerved in Norfolk the Corniſh chough, which has red legs and a red bill, and is very frequent in Cornwall.

THE ROLLER.

A ſpecimen of this very uncommon bird was ſhot near Croſtwick, in May 1664, and was ſent to Sir Thomas Browne for examination. This is only the third that we have heard of as having been ſeen at large in the Britiſh iſlands.

THE CUCKOO.

"There are cuckoos of two ſorts in Norfolk, one far exceeding the other in ſize. Some perſons have attempted to keep theſe birds alive, in warm rooms, through the winter, but they have never ſucceeded. The cuckoos in their ſummer migration range very far northward; ſome have been obſerved even in Iceland."

Obſervations.—With reſpect to the two ſpecies of cuckoo which this intelligent obſerver believed he had diſcovered, there is very evidently an error. The young cuckoos are of a brown colour, mixed with ferruginous and black, and, according to Pennant, have been deſcribed by ſome authors as old ones. This circumſtance, added to that of their ſmaller ſize, will account for Sir Thomas Browne's miſtake. Had there really been two ſpecies in this country, ſo diſtinct as by the preceding note we might be led to imagine, there can be no doubt but that, in the lapſe of more than a hundred years, during which the ſtudy of natural hiſtory has been ſo ardently purſued in theſe kingdoms, they muſt have been perfectly aſcertained.

THE GREEN WOODPECKER, — THE GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER,— THE MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER, AND THE NUTHATCH.

"Theſe are remarkable in the hardneſs of their bill and ſkull, and in the muſcles which throw the tongue above an inch out of their mouth, for the purpoſe of picking up inſects on which they feed.—They make holes in trees, without any conſideration of the winds or quarters, but where the rottenneſs beſt affords convenience."

THE KINGFISHER.

"The number of rivulets and ſtreams whoſe banks are beſet with willows and alders, ſhelter this beautiful bird. The females build their neſts in holes above gravel-pits, where there are always to be found great quantities of ſmall fiſhes bones; and they lay very handſome round, and, as it were, poliſhed eggs."

Obſervation.—This account of the kingfiſher forming its neſt above gravel-pits is certainly not true, as of general occurrence: the neſt is moſt commonly to be found in the forſaken hole of a water-rat, in the bank of ſome ditch or rivulet.

THE HOOPOE.

"Upupa, or Hoope-bird, has its name from its note. I have often ſeen them in Norfolk, and it is by no means difficult to ſhoot them."

"The SKYLARK, WOODLARK, and TITLARK, are ſufficiently common here; but I have never met with the calandrier, or great creſted lark.

"The STARES or STARLINGS are in great numbers. The moſt remarkable circumſtance relating to theſe birds is their rooſting at night (about the autumn) in immenſe numbers, in the marſhes, on the reeds or alders. I have often gone into the marſhes for the purpoſe of obſerving them; and, ſtanding near their uſual place of reſort, I have ſeen many flocks flying from all quarters. Theſe, in leſs than an hour's time, would all come in, and ſettle in innumerable multitudes within a very ſmall compaſs."

THE HAWFINCH.

Our obſerving writer calls this a coble-bird, or a kind of coccothrauſtes, and ſays that it is chiefly to be ſeen in the ſummer, about cherry time.

Obſervation.—It feeds on the kernels of cherries, and ſome other kinds of ſtone-fruit; and by means of its amazingly ſtrong bill it breaks the ſtones without much difficulty.

(*To be continued.*)

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been ſaid on the ſubject of machines for threſhing corn, particularly in ſome of the reviſed county-reports, but in general in ſuch vague terms as to convey little information (farther than a mere notice of the fact) to perſons deſirous of adopting them, who reſide at great diſtances from the ſituations in which theſe machines are uſed, and out of the reach of obtaining the neceſſary information from the mechanics who conſtruct them.

I am alſo not perfectly ſatisfied from the accounts I have received, that a threſhing-mill calculated for general reception and utility is yet invented. It appears to me, that the machine wanted ſhould be cheap, not coſting more (buildings for containing it alone excepted) than fifty guineas; that it ſhould be moved by a power not exceeding the ſtrength of two horſes; and that its capacity for work, both as to quantity and quality, ſhould give it a decided claim of ſuperiority over manual labour. A threſhing-mill combining theſe advantages would be an acquiſition of immenſe importance to the country; and any of your ingenious Correſpondents, who, through the channel of your widely-circulating Magazine, would inform the agricultural world of ſuch an invention, with the name and addreſs of the inventor, particulars, *from practice*, of its conformity to the foregoing ſpecifications, and references to perſons who have uſed it, would confer a benefit on ſociety, and an obligation on, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

The Boyce, May 10, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804—

By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

THIS year is as remarkable as 1801 and 1802, ſince it preſents us with the diſcovery of a new planet. The circumſtance was accidental, it is true; but it was prepared and directed by the labours of an able and indefatigable obſerver. M. Harding wrote to me as follows, on the 10th of November, from Lilienthal, near Bremen.

"I had engaged in an undertaking, in which I had been occupied above a year. Every favourable night I compoſed a ſmall atlas to repreſent the zodiac of the two planets recently diſcovered by Meſſrs. Piazzi and Olbers. The ſmallneſs of theſe two planets, which, in moſt of their poſitions, are only of the eighth or ninth magnitude, requires a perfect knowledge of all the ſmall ſtars that are in this zodiac. The celeſtial charts hitherto publiſhed are not ſufficiently detailed, and cannot convey a knowledge, at the firſt ſight, of theſe two ſmall planets, becauſe they repreſent no ſtars but what are of the ſeventh or eighth magnitude. This conſideration induced me to compoſe more detailed charts, to contain all the ſtars down to the ninth and tenth magnitude; an undertaking which would formerly have been immenſe, but is now greatly facilitated, ſince you have made aſtronomers acquainted with fifty thouſand ſtars which are in your "Hiſtory of the Heavens."

"This enterprize, which procured me a minute knowledge of the ſtarry firmament, furniſhed with the opportunity of diſcovering the new planet. On the 1ſt of September, comparing the ſheet of my little atlas with the heavens, I found, between No. 3 in Mayer's Catalogue, and a ſtar mentioned in your Hiſtory, another unknown ſtar, which I had never before ſeen in that place. I marked it in my chart as a ſtar having 2° 25′ right-aſcenſion, and 36′ of northern-declination, without ſuſpecting any ſingularity. On the 4th of September this ſtar was gone, but at 2° of right-aſcenſion and 1′ of northern-declination, I obſerved another ſtar, which I had not perceived three days before. I began to ſuſpect a motion in the unknown ſtar, and the more ſtrongly, as I found neither of the two ſtars marked in a chart drawn laſt year, though I had introduced into it ſtars of a much feebler light. I therefore haſtened to obſerve it with the micrometer, to determine its poſition; but a fog intervened, at the moment when I had brought the ſtar to the field of my teleſcope. I waited with impatience till the following day, and found that the ſtar had changed its place conſiderably. The micrometer gave me its poſition for 11h. 12′ 45″ mean-time, 1° 51′ 51″ right-aſcenſion, and 11′ 26″ ſouth-declination. After this obſervation I no longer doubted that it was a moveable-ſtar, and perhaps a planet; becauſe, when ſeen by our largeſt teleſcopes, it had neither tail nor nebuloſity, ſo that it could not be a comet. I haſtened to apprize Meſſrs. Olbers, Gauſs, Bode, and Baron von Zach, of the circumſtance. The firſt commenced his obſervations the 7th of September. I proſecuted mine till the 27th, when

when I was informed that M. von Zach had commenced a course of observations with capital instruments."

After the receipt of this letter from M. Harding, I learned that M. Gauss, an able astronomer of Brunswick, had already thrice calculated the elements of the orbit of this planet. I shall presently give a statement of the last. On the other hand, M. Burckhardt at Paris communicated to us elements, which on the 23d of November were so perfect, that they differed but little from those of M. Gauss. M. Burckhardt continued to correct them till the 24th of December.

The following are the observations made by M. Burckhardt at the Military School, and which he made use of to calculate the orbit:

Mean-time at the Observatory, 1804.				*Right-ascension.*			*Southern-declination.*		
	h.	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
September 23, at .	11	46	12	359	7	0,3	4	5	41,9
October 4, . . .	10	55	47	357	19	26,4	6	27	43,6
. . . 19, . . .	9	49	48	355	34	1,5	9	4	39
November 5, . .	8	41	58	355	19	4,8	10	43	0,4
. . . 22, . .	7	42	34	357	12	30	10	53	19,6
December 21, . .	6	18	15	4	37	33,9	8	32	47,8

	M. BURCKHARDT.			M. GAUSS.		
	s.	°	′	s.	°	′
Ascending-node, . . .	5	21	6	5	20	47
Inclination, ...		13	5		13	20
Aphelion, ...	7	22	49	7	21	18
Equation, ...		28	57		29	25
Mean distance, . . .		2,057			2,620	
Revolution, ...	4 yrs.	4 mo.	2 d.	4 yrs.	2 mo.	28 d.
Longitude, September 23, at noon, .		0 19	45		0 19	40

M. Messier and M. Bouvard at Paris, and M. Vidal at Mirepoix, continued to observe it; and M. Burckhardt calculated an ephemeris, to enable astronomers to discover it again, which, after a few days of unfavourable weather, would be rather difficult on account of its diminutive size.

It has already been in agitation to give an ancient name to the new planet: it was proposed to call it Juno. For my part I shall never call the planets recently discovered by any other names than Herschel, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding. I shewed, in the "Journal des Savans" for 1789, that mythological names are perfectly unmeaning. If we call the planets of the ancients by the names by which they were known to them, this is necessary for the purpose of understanding them, and the names indicate the attributes of the deity whose name was given to the planet. The most brilliant planet was called Venus, because she was the most beautiful of the goddesses. Can it be said that the planet Olbers was called Pallas because that planet is the emblem of wisblem of wisdom and knowledge? Why should that of Piazzi be called Ceres?—Has it any connection with the harvest?—With respect to the new planets, therefore, these names are insignificant and misplaced. They appear to me to have been derived from ancient fable only to deprive astronomers of the recompence of their labours, of the gratitude which is due to them, and of the emulation which may thence result. It is, in my opinion, a contemptible jealousy and offensive ingratitude, as I have already said in the

"Journal des Debats"* of the 8th November, 1804.

It is impossible to behold the new planets without calling to mind the opinion of the ancients on this subject.

Artemidorus, quoted by Seneca, book vii. chap. 5. said, that the five planets were not the only ones, and that there existed a great number which were unknown to us.

But the idea of Kepler is still more extraordinary:—"*Inter Jovem et Martem* (says that great astronomer) *interposui novum planetam.*"

The new planets furnish geometricians a vast field of investigation. The perturbations they experience must not only be considerable, but they will be very complicated, and very difficult to be calculated, on account of their great eccentricities and inclinations. Accordingly the Institute has made this the subject of a prize for the year 1805.

Besides the discovery of a planet, the year 1804 is likewise distinguished by that of a comet. It is the 94th, and was discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, on the 7th of March; by M. Bouvard, at Paris, on the 11th; and by M. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 12th. Its elements are as follow:

	s.	°	′
Node, . .	5	26	48
Inclination, . .		56	29
Perihelion, . .	4	28	45
Transit, 13th February,		14	6

Distance of Perihelion, 1,0712 direct movement.

The medal founded by Lalande in 1802, was, on the 9th of April, adjudged by the Institute to M. Piazzi, in consideration of his excellent Catalogue of 6748 stars. It is the second time that this prize has been decreed. It was given in 1803 to M. Olbers for the discovery of his planet. A lover of astronomy at Berlin has deposited 400 francs in the hands of M. Bode, for the author of the most important astronomical dissertation which shall be transmitted to him before the end of August 1805.

This year has likewise procured us another pleasure: I mean the return of M. Humboldt, who has brought back with him from his travels an immense quantity of observations. This is the proper opportunity for introducing a few words concerning that illustrious traveller. The combination of courage, talents, and fortune, is so difficult to be met with, that before him there was no example of the kind: accordingly no travels like his were ever undertaken.

Frederic-Alexander Baron von Humboldt was born at Berlin September 14, 1769. Having completed his studies at Berlin and at Göttingen, he went to France in 1790, and afterwards visited England. George Forster, the son of John Reinhold, inspired him with a love of travel and of making observations. He published a work on the basaltes of the Rhine. In 1798 he purposed to visit Egypt, but gave the preference to America. He went first to Spain; then to the Canary Islands in May 1799; and thence proceeded to Cumana, on the coast of Paria, in South America.

In 1800 he visited the Oronoko, the Rio Negro, the Casiquiare, the communication of the Orinaco with the river of Amazons, and penetrated by land to the frontiers of Brazil.

Among the curious observations which he read to the Institute, I remarked those on the Casiquiare, which forms the communication between the Oronoko and the Rio Negro, concerning whose source a mistaken notion had been entertained; those on the very active poison of the Guaris; on the dreadful inconvenience of the Maringuins; and on the Otomates, who eat a pound of argillaceous earth without sustaining any injury.

In 1801 he went to the island of Cuba, to Carthagena. He discovered that there was scarcely a difference of a quarter of a line of the barometer between the Gulph of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; a question of which I was long desirous of procuring the solution.

In 1802 M. von Humboldt went to Peru, ascended the Andes, visited Santa Fé de Bogota, Quito, Loxa, Guayaquil, Lima, Acapulco, and in 1803 Mexico.—It is surprising to find that the situation of Mexico was so inaccurately determined as to leave an uncertainty of two or three degrees; he found the difference of the meridians to be 6h. 45′ 20″, and the latitude 19° 26′ 2″. Having made a great number of excursions and observations in Mexico, he repaired to the Havannah, and afterwards to Philadelphia. At length on the 4th of August he arrived at Bourdeaux, with forty chests of collections, six thousand plants, a great number of maps, astronomical determinations of 240 places,

* The title of the "Journal des Debats" has recently been changed for that of "Journal de l'Empire." Debates (as a Continental Journal observes on this occasion) have ceased to be the order of the day at Paris. T.

500 barometrical altitudes, physical observations on the load-stone, on the temperature of the earth and of the sea, on fifty four volcanoes, on the projected communication of the two oceans, and on the moral history of man.

M. Bonpland, the worthy companion of his travels, was born at Rochelle at the end of the year 1774. He is an excellent botanist.

M. von Humboldt highly extols the Spaniards. Their navigators are uncommonly clever in observations; and he was astonished to observe the degree of emulation, intelligence, and activity, which prevailed among them. They expend considerable sums in instruments; and Spain may serve as a model to nations the most jealous with respect to nautical science.—The tables of M. Mendoza were attended with great expence, but they are extremely useful.

General Sanson, who is at the head of the depôt of war, has complied with the desire of the Bureau of Longitude, to undertake the mensuration of the degrees of longitude in France, from Strasburg to Brest. M. Henry, who had given proofs of his talents at Manheim, at Munich, and at Petersburg, set off the 11th of April. The 20th of July he began the mensuration of the base, and on the 16th of September it was finished. It is 9780 fathoms. He performed his operations with the admirable rulers of platina employed by M. Delambre for the bases of Perpignan and Melun.

The eclipse of the 11th of February was observed at Rome, at Madrid, at Marseilles, and at Petersburg; but the weather was almost every where unfavourable.

M. Delambre has observed the solstices, and has obtained the same results as the preceding year. The winter-solstice gives 6″ more, taking Bradley's refractions.

On the 25th of May, 1804, I deposited at the Observatory the manuscripts and observations of Louville, Bouguer, Lacaille, and d'Agelet, that they might be united to those of Lemonnier.

At Geneva the Observatory has been restored to its former state. Messrs. Pictet, Maurice, and John Louis Pictet Mallet, the son of him who went to Kola, observed the occultation of the Pleiades on the 20th of October.

The Elector of Bavaria is building an observatory in the vicinity of Munich.—The spot chosen for this edifice embraces an immense horizon. Professor Seyffer, a celebrated astronomer of Göttingen, has been appointed director of this establishment.

Some rich proprietors of estates in Volhynia and the Ukraine have raised contributions among themselves for the purpose of establishing lyceums at Kryeminice and at Winnica for the physical sciences.—They have purchased the library and instruments of the King of Poland. M. Sniadecki has received twelve thousand francs for telescopes and pendulums; and no expence will be spared to have well-furnished observatories.

M. Goldbach, an able astronomer of Leipzig, regretted that he was not able to devote himself entirely to our science: I endeavoured to procure him an advantageous situation, in order to attach him to it. At length M. Novosiltzoff, President of the Academy, and M. Murawieff, appointed him professor at the University of Moscow, with a salary of six thousand francs. He is charged to direct the construction of the new observatory, to provide it with instruments, to make the current observations, to train to practical astronomy such pupils as shall possess the preparatory attainments, and to hold a course of lectures on theoretical astronomy, either in French or German, in one of the auditories of the university.

Several telescopes, by Cary, of different degrees of power, a good astronomical pendulum, a chronometer by Arnold, and an entire portable circle, a foot in diameter, had previously been procured, and another, three feet in diameter, by Ramsden's successor, was expected. M. Goldbach will therefore be provided with all the means of being useful to the Observatory of Moscow. The Emperor of Russia still continues to manifest a desire for promoting knowledge, and an attachment to men of letters. M. Goldbach availed himself of his journey to determine the positions of several towns: among the rest that of Riga, 1h. 27′ 0″, and 56° 57′ 8″.

While M. Goldbach is establishing astronomy at Moscow, Messrs. Schubert and Wisniewski are occupied at the Observatory of Petersburg, and give us reason to expect a series of observations.—The Academy has likewise engaged a mechanic, named Dienel, who will be useful to the Observatory.

Mr. Lambton has measured in the East Indies an arch of the meridian with instruments by the celebrated Ramsden; but we are not yet acquainted with the result.

ſult. It is his intention to meaſure ſeveral degrees.

The "Connoiſſance des Tems" for the year 15, which appeared towards the concluſion of this year, contains a great number of memoirs, tables, obſervations, and calculations, by Meſſrs. Delaplace, Delambre, Dezack, Chornpré, Meſſier, Vidal, Guerin, Flaugergues, Lalande, Burckhardt, Duc la Chapelle, Olbers, Thulis, Mougin, Schröter, Keizer, Calandreili, and Conti; the Life of Bernier; the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1803; the obſervations of the planets Piazzi and Olbers.

We have received, rather late, it is true, an intereſting book, publiſhed in 1800, the third volume of "Aſtronomical Eſſays," by John Jerome Schröter. It contains reſearches relative to the planet Jupiter, to the rotation of Mercury, and to comets.

The eleventh volume of the Italian Society contains a Supplement to the Catalogue of Stars by Cagnoli, of which we ſpoke in terms of praiſe laſt year: a memoir by M. Piazzi on the obliquity of the ecliptic, the reſult of which agrees with that found at Paris; the mean obliquity for 1800, 23° 27′ 58″, inſtead of 59″, for the ſummer ſolſtices, and ſmaller by 9″ inſtead of 6″ for the winter ſolſtices. It likewiſe contains the obſervations of Meſſrs. Chiminello and Caſſella.

In the ſeventh volume of "Notices and Extracts of Manuſcripts of the National Library," are 240 pages of obſervations and tables of Ibn Junis, in Arabic, with a tranſlation by M. Cauſſin, whoſe labour has been extremely uſeful for the theory of the Moon.

The printing of the "Tables of the Sun," by M. Delambre, has been commenced. In theſe are many new equations, all the elements of which have been verified by new obſervations. When theſe tables are finiſhed, thoſe of the Moon will be printed, and afterwards thoſe of the planets.

M. Cagnoli has publiſhed a ſecond edition of his "Trigonometry" in Italian, with ſome intereſting additions.

M. Biot has given an "Abridgment of Phyſical Aſtronomy," for the uſe of ſeminaries, containing an abridgment of all the diſcoveries deſcribed in the "Mecanique Celeſte" of M. Delaplace, and the principles of aſtronomy as in my Abridgment.

M. Bode has publiſhed the "Ephemerides for 1806." He has introduced many obſervations by M. Mechain at Paris, M. Trieſnecker at Vienna, Meſſrs. David and Bitner at Prague, M. Beitler at Mittau, M. Wurm at Blaubeuren, M. Bugge at Copenhagen, M. Derflinger at Kremſmünſter, Meſſrs. Schröter and Harding at Lilienthal, M. Jungnitz at Breſlau, M. Benzenberg at Hamburg, M. Gauſs at Brunſwick, M. Olbers at Bremen, M. Fritſch at Quedlinburg, M. Seyffert at Dreſden, M. de Enke at Zell, M. Kautſch at Leutomiſchel, M. Schubert at Peterſburg, M. Brandes at Eckwarden, M. Klugel at Halle, M. Kock at Danzig; letters from M. Piazzi and many others relative to aſtronomy; eclipſes of ſtars, and obſervations of new planets. This collection, written in German, convinces me more and more of the neceſſity of acquiring that language.

M. Harding has remarked very rapid alterations in the light of the planet Olbers; they were in general very perceptible in the interval of 40′ of time. He announces that M. Schröter and he have always found the ring of Saturn without rotation till the moment of its diſappearance.

M. Benzenberg announces that he has ſeen Jupiter in broad day; and he mentions perſons who can ſee Regulus and others the ſatellites of Jupiter without teleſcopes.

M. Wurm has found the equation of the Sun by Venus to be 11″6, and the ſize of Venus as 1,06 to the earth; but M. Delambre, by a great number of obſervations, made it only 0″96. The obſervations of Bradley and Maſkelyne produced the ſame reſult.

The "Ephemerides of Vienna for 1805" contain new Tables of Mars by M. Trieſnecker; the perturbations calculated by M. Schubert at Peterſburg; 77 pages of obſervations made at Vienna by Meſſrs. Trieſnecker and Burg, at Buda by Meſſrs. Taucher and Hullman, at Prague by Meſſrs. David and Bittner, at Cremſmunſter by M. Derflinger, at Cracow by M. Sniadecki, at Padua by M. Chiminello, at Ratiſbon by M. Heinrich, at Paris by M. Mechain, at Upſal by Meſſrs. Proſperin, Swanberg, Mallet, Holinquiſt, Trigden, Rotheram, Nordinarck, Troil, Landeſech, and Bredman, at Lund by M. Lidtgren; calculations by M. Bede, aſtronomer of Carlſburg; and many obſervations in France, extracted from the "Connoiſſance des Tems."

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. V.

On the HISTORY *of* ANCIENT CASTLES.

THERE are few branches of hiſtorical reſearch which have been ſo little attended to as that which relates to military architecture. The ſplendour of our abbies and cathedrals has engroſſed the principal attention; while our ancient caſtles, ſo long the reſidence of fortitude, honour, courteſy, and wit, whoſe hiſtory and diſpoſition throw a more than common light upon the whole ſyſtem of our national manners, have been almoſt entirely neglected.

Mr. Dunham Whitaker, in the "Hiſtory of Whalley," ſays, "The manſions of our forefathers may be arranged according to the deſcending-ſcale of ſociety in the following order:—1. The caſtle; 2. The caſtelet; 3. The ancient unembatteled manor-houſe; 4. The greater and leſs unembatteled manſion of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; 5. The ordinary hall-houſe; 6. The farm; and 7. The cottage. The origin of the ſecond (ſays Mr. Whitaker) was chiefly in the border-counties, where no man thought himſelf ſecure from marauders in an ordinary dwelling. It was a ſingle tower of ſeveral ſtories, and ſerved its owner for almoſt every purpoſe; ſtrongly reminding us of the firſt times deſcribed by Juvenal:—

"..... cum frigida parvos
Præberet ſpelunca domos, ignemque, laremque
Et pecus, et dominos communi clauderet umbrâ."

But this mode of treating the ſubject, however plauſible in its appearance, would be inadequate to its intent, and would ſacrifice much curious and uſeful intelligence to the obſervance of arrangement. In itſelf, too, it is not ſufficiently extenſive, ſince it embraces in the firſt inſtance only thoſe caſtles which were intended for reſidence as well as for defence; and not only overlooks both the Britiſh and the Roman *caſtra*, but omits all mention of thoſe numerous edifices which aroſe from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VII.; which, while they had loſt the real caſtellated character, retained many of its peculiarities.

To give a minute and ſuccinct hiſtory of ancient caſtles here, would be impoſſible. We can only preſent the reader with a general outline, ſhewing the greater and more prominent changes which marked this feature of our ancient military character; reſerving the practices and manners which reigned within them for diſtinct conſideration.

Till the introduction of the feudal ſyſtem, they afford but little that carries with it a lively intereſt; but after that period we trace in their hiſtory the riſe, the progreſs, and the decline, of chivalry; whoſe influence was ſo conſiderable not only on manners but on literature. The ſubject, indeed, has been lately treated more at large; but the generality of readers, we preſume, will be better pleaſed with a ſhort intelligible eſſay, than with the ponderous information of four folio volumes.

The early Britiſh fortifications ſeem to have been little more than mere intrenchments of earth. Cæſar, however, penetrated not far enough to know the true nature of the Britiſh fortreſſes; and his work "De Bello Gallico" ſeems only to have deſcribed the lowland camp. In all parts of England there are a vaſt number of ſtrong intrenchments of a very peculiar kind, ſituated chiefly on the tops of natural hills, and which can be attributed to none of the different people who have ever dwelt in the adjacent country but the ancient Britons. That they may have been uſed at different times and occupied on emergencies by the ſubſequent inhabitants of the iſland, is more than probable; but there are many and undoubted reaſons for deeming them the ſtrong poſts and faſtneſſes of the aboriginal ſettlers, where they lodged their wives, formed their garriſons, and made their ſtand. That the Britons were accuſtomed to fortify ſuch places, we are expreſsly told by Tacitus, who, deſcribing the ſtrong holds reſorted to by Caractacus, ſays, "Tunc montibus arduis, et ſi qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli ſaxa præſtruit."

One of the moſt important of theſe faſtneſſes in our own country is the Herefordſhire beacon, ſituated on the very ſummit of one of the higheſt of the Malvern hills. It has been by turns attributed to the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; but its conſtruction as a ſtrong hold ſhews it was deſigned for ſomething more than temporary uſe; perhaps as a ſecurity for the whole adjacent country on any emergency. Another of theſe fortreſſes is at Bruff in Staffordſhire: it is placed on the ſummit of a hill, is ſurrounded by two deep ditches, and has a rampart formed of ſtones. Other inſtances are adduced by Mr. Pennant in his "Tour in Wales," and by Mr. King in the firſt volume of the

the "Munimenta Antiqua:" but a ſtronger than all perhaps is given by Mr. Gough, in the "Additions to Camden," who ſhews that the true *Caer Caradoc*, the very fortreſs we have alluded to in the ſentence quoted, which, if not the royal ſeat of Caractacus, ſeems to have been at leaſt his fortreſs, was in Shropſhire, two miles ſouth of Clun, and three from Coxal. The deſcription of it is magnificent. Of the ſame kind of fortreſſes were Penmaen-Maur in Caernarvonſhire, Warton Cragg in Lancaſhire, Old Oſweſtry in Shropſhire, the irregular incampment of Maiden Caſtle nigh Dorcheſter, and probably Old Sarum, whoſe character was new-modelled by the Romans.

The Britiſh mode of warfare appears to have received but little alteration from the introduction of the Roman tactics.—Till finally ſubdued, their princes ſhewed abilities both in the command of armies and in the conduct of a war: they choſe their ground judiciouſly; formed able plans of active operation, and availed themſelves of all the advantages of local knowledge; but to the fortreſſes deſcribed, if we may rely on the teſtimonies of our old writers, they did not very frequently retire.

Of the Roman military works in this country, the greater part were temporary; many, however, were ſtationary poſts; and a few, to the retention of which the greateſt importance was attached, became walled *caſtra*. Cæſar (De Bell. Gall. l. vii.) deſcribes one of his camps as fortified very much in the manner of a walled city. A few of the Roman ſtations in our own country aſſiſt in throwing light on the deſcription: and, in ſhort, ſuch as were ſo ſurrounded appear to have been the link of connection between the Britiſh earthwork and the feudal caſtle.

Richborough, Portcheſter, and Pevenſey, are the three greateſt fortreſſes the Romans have left us. Richborough, the earlieſt in order of time, is the compleateſt ruin; and is decided on by Mr. King as yet exhibiting all the principal parts of one of the very greateſt and moſt perfect of the ſtationary camps. It is ſuppoſed to have been begun in the year 43, in the reign of Claudius; but not to have been compleated till 205, under the direction of the Emperor Severus. That in the Roman times there muſt have been many other ſuch walled-ſtations, is more than probable. The Saxons, in the courſe of their long wars with the Britons, deſtroyed many of the fortifications that had been thus erected; and, after their final ſettlement, neglected to repair thoſe that remained, or to build any of their own. By theſe means the country became open and defenceleſs; which greatly facilitated the incurſions of the Danes, who met with little obſtruction from fortified places.

That there was, however, ſomething like a caſtle at Bamborough in Northumberland, erected early in the 6th century, we have the concurrent teſtimony of hiſtorians. A caſtle at Corffe, in Dorſetſhire, is ſaid to have exiſted in the days of Edgar. Portcheſter Caſtle, during this period, undoubtedly retained its deſignation; and Mr. King endeavours to prove that the fortreſs of Caſtleton in Derbyſhire is of as high antiquity.

Alfred the Great ſeems to have been the firſt of the Anglo-Saxon kings who was ſenſible of the defenceleſs ſtate to which the country in this point had been reduced.—Aſſer tells us, that, when he had reduced the Danes, he ſpent much of his time in repairing the ruined walls of London, and in building forts in the moſt convenient places; but that in doing this he met with much oppoſition and trouble from the indolence of his people. Elfleda, his heroic daughter, inherited the wiſdom of her father; and not only fought many battles againſt the Danes, but, if Henry of Huntingdon may be believed, in the ſhort ſpace of three years built no leſs than eight fortreſſes of tolerable ſtrength. From this time the erection, reparation, and defence, of caſtles became a public object of attention, and one of the three ſervices to which all the lands of England were ſubjected.

When we reflect, however, on the low ebb to which the arts were then reduced, we ſhall not expect to find theſe caſtles either ſtrong or beautiful. Yet though to us they may appear exceeding weak and artleſs, they afforded no leſs advantage and ſecurity to their defenders than the moſt regular fortifications of the preſent day can do to their deſcendants. They were uſually taken by ſudden bold aſſaults; by wounding and killing their defenders with ſtones, arrows, darts, and ſpears; by ſcaling their walls, and burſting open their gates, or ſetting them on fire. Among the ſtrongeſt and moſt curious, however, of the Saxon caſtles, we may reckon that of Colcheſter, which appears to have been erected early in the tenth century by Edward the Elder. Some have called this venerable ruin Roman; others have called

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it Britiſh; but Camden and the generality of the beſt writers have aſcribed it to the Saxons.

But the deficiency of ſtrong poſts throughout the country was ſtill obſervable; and to this we muſt probably attribute the defeat of Harold; ſince without them it became neceſſary that all ſhould be riſked upon the iſſue of a ſingle battle.—William the Conqueror, it appears, ſaw the defect, and like a ſkilful general ſupplied it. He ſeems to have raiſed them in abundance; and thoſe which were not entirely new, he appears to have newly modelled. The Norman ſyſtem of caſtellation, it ſhould ſeem, materially differed from the Saxon; and as in the civil, ſo in the military architecture of the time, the proportions of the various parts appear to have been enlarged. The general ſhape or plan was far leſs ſimple than among the Saxons, and depended entirely on the caprice of the architects, or on the ground intended to be occupied. The towers, if we may judge from our caſtellated ruins, were not confined to any particular figure, but in the original parts of the ſame building appear to have been ſquare, or round, or polygonal, as ſuited the fancy of the builder. It has been ſuppoſed by ſome, that in different parts of the kingdom our ancient caſtles are marked by an appropriate character; but this appears not generally to have been the caſe. The truth is, that a great number of the ſtrongeſt kind were built about the reign of Stephen; and they multiplied to ſuch an inordinate extent, that, as Camden ſays, in the reign of Henry II. we had no leſs than 1115. One of the moſt complete of theſe, which were principally baronial, was Berkeley Caſtle; and its ancient ſtrength and magnificence may be yet gathered from its relics. The different alterations that have taken place ſince it was in a ſtate of defence, may be found in Bigland's "Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire."

The particular deſcription of a Norman caſtle may be ſeen in Mr. Dallaway's "Heraldic Inquiries;" and the character of our caſtles in the different centuries may perhaps be in part gathered from the following ſpecimens. Norham Caſtle, built in 1121; deſcribed in the "Hiſtory of Durham. Scarborough in 1136. Conway and Caerphilly by our firſt Edward. One of the towers of Alnwick in 1350. Lumley in 1389. The great tower at the north eaſt corner of Warwick Caſtle in 1394, at the expence of 395l. 5s. 2d.—And Caiſtor in Norfolk early in the fifteenth century. The following deſcription, however, taken principally from Dr. Henry's "Hiſtory of England," will be found generally applicable to what are called the caſtles of the middle ages.

"The ſituation of ancient caſtles was uſually on an eminence, and near a river. The whole ſite of the caſtle was ſurrounded by a deep and broad ditch, ſometimes dry, and ſometimes filled with water. On the edge of this ſtood the wall, about eight or ten feet thick, and between twenty and thirty feet high, with a parapet, and a kind of embraſures, called crenelles, on the top. On this wall, at proper diſtances, were built ſquare towers, two or three ſtories high, containing apartments for the principal officers; and adjoining to theſe were lodgings for the common ſervants or retainers, granaries, ſtorehouſes, and other neceſſary offices. On the top of the wall, and on the flat roofs of theſe buildings, ſtood the defenders of the caſtle when it was beſieged, and thence diſcharged arrows, darts, and ſtones, on the beſiegers. Before the great gate was an outwork, called a barbacan, or antemural, which was a ſtrong and high wall with turrets, deſigned for the defence of the gate and drawbridge. The gate was alſo defended by a tower on each ſide, and rooms over the paſſage, which was cloſed by thick folding-doors of oak, often plated with iron, and by an iron portcullis or grate let down from above. Within this outward wall was a large open ſpace or court, called the outer bayley, in which ſtood commonly a church or chapel.—Within this outer bayley was another ditch, wall, and gate, with their towers, incloſing the inner bayley; within which was the principal hill and tower, called the keep or dungeon. This tower, the palace of the prince or baron, and reſidence of the conſtable or governor, was a large ſquare fabric, four or five ſtories high, having ſmall windows in very thick walls, which rendered the apartments within it dark and gloomy. In it was the great hall, in which the owner diſplayed his hoſpitality, by entertaining his numerous friends and followers. The lower part conſiſted of dark rooms or vaults, often uſed for the confinement of priſoners; and hence it has been inferred this principal tower derived its name of dungeon."

To theſe obſervations me may add, that among the feudal caſtles the gate-houſe was the favourite mark of dignity; and that the keep, as a ſupereminent tower, appears to have been forgotten about the time of Edward III. Spenſer's deſcription of the barbican, too, gives addi-

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tional light ("Fairie Queen," b. ii. canto ix. ſt. 25).

"Within the barbican a porter ſate
Day and night duely keeping watch and ward;
Nor wight, nor word, mote paſſe out of the gate,
But in good order and with due regard;
Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly and blazers of cryme;
His larum-bell might lowd and wide be hard
When cauſe requyr'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rong, at evening and at prime."

The old paſſes into our caſtles were uſually arched bridges of ſtone. Drawbridges ſeem to have made their appearance as early as the fourteenth century, but were not much uſed till the time of Henry VIII.

So early as the time of Edward III. caſtle architecture ſeems to have been a little on the decline; for it is principally in that reign that its ſtrength and ſolidity were firſt ſacrificed to convenience; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had deſcended from the lofty towers, which, diſplayed at Caernarvon, Conway, and Caerphilly, awed the beholder, to the block-houſes of Calſhot, Hurſt, Sandown, Sandgate, and South-Sea: and even ſuch as theſe were doomed within a few years to ſhroud their inſignificance within deluſive banks of turf.

The moſt compleat and genuine model, perhaps, of what a caſtellated manſion was in the days of Henry VIII. may be gathered from the ruins of Cowdray Houſe, in Suſſex. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS all bodies poſſeſs a certain quantity of electric-fluid natural to themſelves, which may be put in action by the application of proper means, and thereby producing the effects which are termed *poſitive* and *negative* electricity:

I would aſk, as a *negation* ſignifies the abſence of that which a body never poſſeſſed (as, a ſtone having neither ſight nor hearing, is a negation), and privation that which a body has poſſeſſed and is deprived of; and, as we deprive a body of part or all of its natural ſhare of fluid to produce what is called negative electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? S.

Auguſt 10, 1805.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* CHARACTER *and* PRIVATE LIFE *of* MR. NECKER, *written by his* DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

I DEEM it an object of general intereſt to know the character and private life of a man, whoſe political career will hold ſo diſtinguiſhed a place in hiſtory; for the obſervation of the human heart is founded particularly on the ſentiments and actions of thoſe who have been placed in extraordinary circumſtances, and whom remarkable events and eminent talents have doomed to ſtruggle with fate and with mankind. This general intereſt acquires freſh importance and becomes intimately connected with the cauſe of the higheſt morality, when directed towards a man, who, endowed with qualities which might have been made ſubſervient to a boundleſs ambition, has been ever ſwayed by the moſt conſcientious delicacy; a man, whoſe genius has been circumſcribed only by his duties and affections, and whoſe faculties acknowledged no other limits than his virtues; a man in ſhort, who, at his outſet, attended by the moſt dazzling proſperity, was caſt down by diſaſtrous calamities, and who, preſenting himſelf to poſterity diveſted of the ſplendour of ſucceſs, will be judged and appreciated only by thoſe minds which poſſeſs ſome ſparks of his ſpirit.

One day, it is my intention, ſhould my mind recover the blow which has for ever deſtroyed my happineſs, to write the public life of my father as a miniſter and as an author; but this life being neceſſarily and altogether connected with the greateſt epocha of European hiſtory, the French Revolution, I reſerve for other times a labour, that might rekindle thoſe hateful paſſions which death has diſarmed. Let me tell the enemies of this man, who not only has abſtained from vengeance, but whoſe ſoul, always pure, and always unſophiſticated, has never retained a trace of the juſteſt reſentment, that the object of my delay is to withhold from them every

motive for diſturbing the ſacred ſolemnity of the tomb. Yes, it is me they muſt attack, and me alone, for whatever may wound them in this ſketch. I am here, I am yet alive; let them direct their ſhafts to the laſt relic of that ſo much envied family; but let them reſpect a memory which every honeſt mind muſt revere, a memory which will leave in the period of the laſt century a track bright and ethereal, commencing in the earth, but continuing in heaven.

Had Mr. Necker been but an obſcure citizen of the republic of Geneva, had he not paſſed his life amidſt all the ſeductions of France, amid all thoſe ſtruggles of intereſt, which give birth to glory and to power, ſtill I ſhould think that as a private character he muſt have been the aſtoniſhment and admiration of all ſuch as had been his near obſervers; but what does not ſuch a character inſpire, when we behold it, emerging in all its purity and elevation, its mildneſs and delicacy, from the tempeſts of public life, from ſituations which offered every opportunity to an unbounded ambition, from a career in ſhort, which would have engendered a thouſand ſtrong and vindictive paſſions, a thouſand harſh and callous ſentiments, in the greater part of mankind!

It was at the age of fifteen that my father arrived at Paris, with a very limited fortune, which his parents intended he ſhould improve by trade. Since that period, he has not only been his own guide in the world, but has founded that fortune, which has been the ſupport of his whole family; ſuch as we are, we all owe to him whatever we poſſeſs; happineſs, fortune, fame, all thoſe brilliant advantages which attended my early years, are all debts to my father; and even at this moment, when I have loſt every thing, it is in continually invoking him, in recalling every hour his ideas, that I ſtill derive ſtrength to fulfil a few duties, and bring myſelf to ſpeak of him.

Nearly twenty years elapſed between his arrival at Paris and his marriage, and during that time an habitual application ſo abſorbed him, that he enjoyed few of the pleaſures of life. Sometimes, in chattering with me in his retirement, he retraced this period of his life, the remembrance of which deeply affected me; a period when I pictured him to myſelf, ſo young, ſo amiable, and ſo inſulated! when it appeared to me that our deſtinies might have united, had fate made us cotemporary. The ſtudy and practice of commerce had unfolded in Mr. Necker the faculties and information requiſite for the great offices he has ſince filled; but the talents of a writer, which he poſſeſſed ſo eminently, certainly was not nouriſhed by the life he led for five and twenty years! In fact, is it not a circumſtance unexampled, that the firſt of calculators, a man whoſe authority in finance has become claſſical, ſhould at the ſame time be one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed proſe writers in France, for the brilliancy and grandeur of his imagination! This union of oppoſite qualities has many other inſtances in the character of Mr. Necker, and it may be conſidered as the principal trait which marks a ſuperior being; for thoſe qualities which are formed at the expence of each other, have not the ſtamp of true moral greatneſs; a feeble tree may throw all its ſap into one ſhoot, but the oak of the foreſt can diſperſe its vigour to all its branches, and its ſhadow is deep and extenſive.

There is ſcarcely a merchant of conſequence in Europe, who is ignorant of Mr. Necker's ſagacity in the direction of buſineſs, although he always decided againſt his intereſt, in all circumſtances admitting of the ſmalleſt doubt. He has often told me that he might have made an immenſe fortune, if he had not early quitted trade, and if he could have impreſſed himſelf with the idea, that very great wealth would have made him very happy. "It has never been my lot," he has told me often, "to covet ardently either money, reputation, or power; for had I been paſſionately devoted to either of theſe objects, the means of attaining them were at hand." My father had that elevated ſenſibility which is incompatible with an ardent ambition for any of the good things of this world; he thirſted only for glory; there is ſomething aërial in glory, which ſeems to form as it were the ſhadowy boundary between the thoughts of heaven and thoſe of the earth.

It was in the ſittings of the India Company that the ſuperiority of Mr. Necker's genius firſt made itſelf known: he made ſeveral extempore addreſſes, and, on this occaſion as on many others, it was to be remarked that he ſpoke very forcibly whenever he was warmly intereſted, whenever a nervous thought, and above all a lofty ſentiment animated him; but even to the cloſe of his life, I have ſeen him evince great timidity. I have ſeen his noble countenance redden, when it happened that he had particularly attracted attention by ſome recital, of which the grace of his expreſſions or of his pleaſantry conſtituted the chief merit; his powers and ſelf-

ſelf-poſſeſſion were conſpicuous only in encountering difficulties worthy of his ſtrength. His greatneſs increaſed with circumſtances, he was proud with the powerful, he drew reſolution from danger, he poſſeſſed at once the nobleſt pride and the trueſt modeſty; nobody could more effectively oppoſe injuſtice with all the dignity of conſcious rectitude: but in the midſt of his friends, or in examining his own heart, he was always comparing himſelf with his notions of every kind of perfection; and my life has been ſpent in pleading, when we converſed, againſt his ſelf-diſtruſt, againſt thoſe imaginary reproaches which he applied to occaſions where he had diſplayed moſt of talent or of virtue. Such had been his character from his earlieſt youth. In beginning with a ſketch of that part of my father's life which preceded both my birth, and my intimacy with him, I muſt be often allowed to recall the latter years, during which I ſo well knew him: a perfect unity characteriſed the life of Mr. Necker; his youth reſembled his age, his proſperity was like his adverſity; the whole of his exiſtence was illumined by the ſame ray, the ſame reſpect for morals and for divinity, for religion and for integrity, directed his fate, and I am perſuaded I know as well as his cotemporaries what he was at thirty, becauſe he was the ſame at ſixty.

From his youth he anticipated experience by reflection, and he is indebted to the purity of his mind for preſerving his imagination and his ſenſibility in his decline. He married about twenty years after his arrival at Paris; he choſe a woman of perfect virtue, and of highly cultivated mind, born of parents in every way reſpectable, but whom the repeal of the edict of Nantes had deprived of all the property their family poſſeſſed; thus my father a ſecond time created every thing around him. From the moment of his marriage to that of his death, the thought of my mother has been the ruling one of his life. His attention to his wife's happineſs was not that of public men in general; it was not by a few diſtant actions, which it is ſaid is all that is due to the ſubordinate condition of women; it was by the conſtant expreſſion of the moſt tender and delicate ſentiment. My mother, who was paſſionate in all her affections, would have been very miſerable had ſhe only made what is commonly called an excellent marriage; had ſhe been united with a man merely good, merely generous; it was neceſſary ſhe ſhould find in the heart of her firſt friend that ſublime ſenſibility which belongs only to ſuperior minds, and which a ſuperior mind almoſt always deſtroys, by inſpiring far other deſires and propenſities than belong to domeſtic life: ſhe wanted a ſingle being; ſhe has found him, ſhe has paſt her life with him. God has ſpared her the misfortune of ſurviving him: peace and reſpect to her aſhes! ſhe had a greater claim to be happy than her daughter.

A ſhort time after my father's marriage, he was appointed miniſter of the republic of Geneva, at Paris. In accepting this employment he refuſed the emoluments attached to it; from that time he ſeems to have made it a ſyſtem to accept of no kind of remuneration for the places he filled. When he was miniſter of ſtate, he was accuſed of pride, becauſe he was the firſt inſtance of a miniſter in France, or perhaps any where elſe, who refuſed the great emoluments attached to this place, and conſumed a part of his capital to make the appearance it required*. No emotion of pride prompted my father to adopt this reſolution; but called upon by his love of order, and by the bad condition of the finances of France to ſuppreſs many employments, to reduce many emoluments, he could not ſupport the idea, that any one whoſe fortune he had diminiſhed, ſhould ſtart a compariſon between the gains of the miniſter with the loſs to which this very miniſter ſubjected others; he felt himſelf ſtrengthened in the reform of abuſes, in having himſelf given the example of the entire ſacrifice of perſonal conſiderations. This ſimple, but delicate motive was the ſole cauſe of a renunciation which may have been deemed extraordinary.

What has always peculiarly ſtruck me in my father was, that there was no effort in any thing he did; when he made the greateſt ſacrifices, they were impelled by motives ſo profound, and ſo powerful, that he himſelf was always, and others were ſometimes, inſenſible of much of their merit. There was no ſtruggle, no repugnance; you were induced to conceive like him that he could not act otherwiſe than he did. The king was at firſt aſtoniſhed at Mr. Necker's refuſal to accept of any kind of emolument for his place; but in the end the king was ſo well accuſtomed to it, that Mr. Necker was named miniſter a

* Mr. Necker was aſſuredly the beſt of fathers that ever exiſted, and yet he was forced to appropriate 100,000 livres of his *rentes viageres*, to make up the neceſſary expence of his place.

ſecond and a third time without any queſtion ariſing on the ſubject.

The ſame features in different lights often recur in the life of my father; there was ſo much ſimplicity in his manner of conferring ſervices on others, that many forgot them; there is a certain delicacy of conduct and nicety of expreſſion, to ordinary men not always proportioned to their ſagacity, and with many people, that which is not told them muſt be renounced for that which they underſtand. I think then I may affirm that no idea can be formed of the conduct of Mr. Necker in all that regards fortune, when it is ſaid, what has never been queſtioned, that he was a man of perfect generoſity; a word muſt be found to paint a character which completely forgets the good it has done, which forgets it not oſtenſibly but really; not by an effort of the will, but by that negligence of great ſouls towards themſelves, which forms the inimitable feature of their natural beauty.

My mother was a proud woman: ſhe had brought no portion to my father, and if ſhe had been united with a man of ordinary delicacy, ſhe had never made uſe of his fortune but with the moſt irkſome conſtraint. My father transferred to her all that he poſſeſſed, the moment he engaged in public affairs, not wiſhing he ſaid to have any other occupation than his duty to the nation. And ſo effectually did he perſuade my mother that he thought no more of his fortune, and that every care relative to its employment or management was a fatigue to him, that in the end ſhe conſidered herſelf its ſole miſtreſs. What is uſually called delicacy, is in offering, in beſtowing, in inviting the diſpoſal of what is offered: what refinement, what inſpiration of mind muſt not Mr. Necker have poſſeſſed to ſtudy the appearance of faults that did not belong to him, to contribute to his wife's enjoyments! She often rallied him on his pretended incapacity for detail, and ſince her death, he has reſumed an uninterrupted attention to thoſe very details which he affected to deteſt.

Panchaud, a man who diſliked my father, has made a remark on him, which ſeems to me to characterize in ſome reſpects the hiſtory of his life. "Mr. Necker," ſays he, "has devoted twenty years to fortune, twenty years to ambition and glory, detaching himſelf entirely from all conſiderations of fortune, and many years to retirement, renouncing active life entirely. Thus to make three great parts of his life, keeping the habits of one from all influence over the other, without diſcovering as a defect in one ſituation what was a uſeful quality in the other, is I think a proof of remarkable elevation of character, and ſtrength of mind.

Mr. Necker, a proteſtant and Genevan, met with ſome obſtacles in arriving at the firſt places of the French monarchy; but his reputation, and talent of captivating thoſe he wiſhed to pleaſe, obtained him the diſtinction, without example, for a foreigner and a proteſtant, of being appointed in the firſt place miniſter, and afterwards, on his recal, counſellor of the king. The eulogy of Colbert, and the work on the legiſlation and Commerce of Grain, had impreſſed a great idea of Mr. Necker's talents for adminiſtration; and Mr. de Maurepas, who, in his conferences with him, had been ſtruck with his ſuperiority, procured his appointment as director of the royal treaſury in 1777, at a moment when the finances of France neceſſitated a deviation from the ordinary road of favour, and demanded a recourſe to the aid of genius.

It has been ſaid that Mr. Necker was unacquainted with mankind, becauſe he has always ſought to guide them by reaſon and morality, and becauſe ſince the French Revolution many people are diſpoſed to fancy a fillineſs in this mode of conduct; but I can ſay with certainty that it was from no exaggerated eſtimation of mankind in general, but from a ſcrupulous reſpect for Virtue, that he has never deviated from the principles ſhe impoſes. He was perfectly acquainted with the politics of machiaveliſm, he had much more keenneſs of mind than was neceſſary for artifice and intrigue. It was impoſſible more ſagaciouſly or promptly to penetrate the character and mind of thoſe he had to deal with. In the thoughts which I publiſh, in "the Happineſs of Fools," in many other paſſages of the works of Mr. Necker, may certainly be perceived a great knowledge of the human heart, and ſometimes even a ſatirical turn in the manner of painting and of judging; no perſon who has lived with my father, will contradict me, when I affirm that this man, diſarmed by his goodneſs, by his ſcruples, and by his delicacy, would have been very formidable, if, making the moſt of his talents, of his addreſs, and the rapidity of his perceptions, he had committed himſelf to deceit or corruption: at a glance, or a quarter of an hour's converſation with a man, he formed the juſteſt idea of him, the moſt pointed idea I may ſay, becauſe it was particular, becauſe the moſt ſubtle remarks led him to the moſt certain concluſions; and he ſurpriſed the characters of men, in imperceptible,

ceptible, involuntary, undefinable movements, to which art would be blind, and which nature reſerves for the diſcoveries of genius*. I have ſaid that Mr. Necker was ſucceſsful in captivating all thoſe he was deſirous of pleaſing; and if he had not ſometimes given way to a diſtaſte to the active and limited concerns of real life, his influence on mankind would have been much greater. As a ſimple repreſentative of the republic of Geneva he had excited ſuch an affection in Mr. de Choiſeul, then the moſt powerful miniſter of France, that the government of Geneva having once deſigned to ſend a man of repute to conduct a particular treaty with Mr. de Choiſeul, the latter wrote to Mr. Necker, "Tell your Genevans, that their envoy extraordinary ſhall not ſet his foot in my houſe, and that I will have nothing to do with any one but you." My father told me that this firſt ſucceſs of his political life, was what gave him the moſt lively pleaſure. When ſpeaking of himſelf, and of the emotions of ambition or of ſelf-love which he had experienced, he was always intereſting, becauſe imagination blended with all his impreſſions, and he was ſucceſſively wearied with every thing he had obtained; not from a deſire of obtaining more, but from that ſenſibility and elevation of ſoul which exterior events can never ſatisfy.

Mr. de Maurepas found two converſations ſufficient to determine him to propoſe Mr. Necker for director of the royal treaſury; during a very ſhort illneſs of Mr. de Maurepas, my father tranſacted buſineſs alone with the king for the firſt time, and obtained from him the appointment of the Marechal de Caſtries as miniſter of the marine. The Marechal de Caſtries was a man generally eſteemed, but the king had little knowledge of him, and an hour before he ſaw my father on the ſubject he had no thought of appointing him. This inſtance of the credit my father had acquired with the king in ſo ſhort a time, became the principal cauſe of the jealouſy of Mr. de Maurepas againſt him. The Queen, till the moment when every ſentiment was envenomed by the violence of party, took unuſual pleaſure in my father's converſation. In ſhort, I have always found him beloved by men of mediocre minds, whenever he became known to them, and by ſuperior minds as ſoon as he had unfolded his talents. Men loved him in proportion to their own ideas and their own ſentiments; the more they poſſeſſed in themſelves, the more they diſcovered in him.

In ſupport of this opinion, I ſhall cite one trait, ſelected at random among many others. Mr. de Mirabeau, an excellent authority in point of wit, but who will not be charged with any prejudices in favour of morality—Mr. de Mirabeau had a conference with my father about the end of the year 1789, to engage him to get him appointed a miniſter. My father, in offering every homage to Mr. de Mirabeau's talents, declared he could not be his colleague. My ſtrength, ſaid he to Mirabeau, conſiſts in morality; you have too much underſtanding, not to feel one day the neceſſity of this ſupport: till that moment arrive, the king may think proper under preſent circumſtances, to have you his miniſter, but we muſt not be together. On his return, Mr. de Mirabeau made ſome notes on this converſation which have been communicated to me, and in which he declares how much he was ſtruck with Mr. Necker's ſuperiority of mind.

He ordered his buſt for the purpoſe of placing it in his country houſe, where he meant to retire. I bought this buſt of the ſtatuary, of whom Mirabeau had ordered it a ſhort time before his death. I thought it curious to poſſeſs this ſecret teſtimony of the real opinion of Mirabeau, when the calculations of his ambition had ſo often prompted him to belie it in the tribune. If I have inſiſted on this talent of my father's of knowing and captivating men's minds, it is becauſe ſome of his ſuperficial friends pretend that it did not belong to him

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* My father wrote ſome comedies in his youth, which contain much of what may be termed comic ſtrength, and this comic ſtrength always ſuppoſes a great knowledge of the human heart; he had then an idea of getting them repreſented, but buſineſs prevented him. He has often told me ſince, that if he had given thoſe pieces to the theatre, the courſe of his life would have been altogether changed, for in France they would have never choſen for a miniſter of ſtate, a man who had written comedies of a caſt not at all ſerious, and which conſiſted only in ſcenes of pleaſantry, and ſtrong humour, however excellent in their kind. It is a ſingular contraſt too, that a man of the moſt impoſing manners, the moſt majeſtic in his ſtyle, the moſt melancholy in his ſentiments, had, when he pleaſed, a ſort of gaiety ſo original, and ſo ſtriking, that it would have excited burſts of laughter in an aſſembly even of the lower claſſes of people; this whim, or ſomething more, ſeemed to me ſo engaging, that I was once tempted to publiſh theſe plays; but I have never felt myſelf in the temper to prepare the work; beſides that the children of a great man ſhould ceaſe to exiſt, that no hopes of wounding them may be afforded by attacking his memory.

him, becauſe he had always refuſed to ſubmit to the principles of an immoral policy. I repeat it, the faculties of Mr. Necker had no other limits than his virtues, and, perhaps, it was his ſingular characteriſtic, that the keenneſs of his mind ſhould have made him no ſtranger to the pleaſure of employing ſkilfully the moſt ſubtle deductions with the moſt ingenious addreſs, but the dignity of his mind made him always reject this ſpecies of talent with diſdain.

The ſame ſagacity which opened to him the road to fortune and to power, would have perfectly qualified him to diſcover bad means and bad ends. How many minds much inferior to his have been found maſters of every reſource of chicanery and trick! and among the loweſt claſs, even thoſe the moſt incapable of comprehending one general, one diſintereſted idea, aſtoniſh you often by the cunning with which they conceive every thing ſuggeſted by their perſonal intereſt. But Mr. Necker would not diſengage his mind from the ties of the moſt ſcrupulous delicacy: he determined not, and there was ſo much the more merit in this deciſion, as every kind of talent formed one of his diſtinct qualities. No perſon ever ſucceeded in deceiving him on any occaſion;—and ſuch was his penetration, that it might have led him to deſpiſe mankind, had not all his ſentiments been tempered and ennobled by that ſublime indulgence, which judges of all actions from their ſource, and compounds in the ſame ſentiment of pity, ourſelves and our neighbours, individuals and the ſpecies.

Mr. Necker, in the courſe of his firſt adminiſtration, had to triumph over his natural goodneſs, in ſuppreſſing offices which deprived many perſons, not of neceſſary emoluments, but of thoſe notwithſtanding which contributed greatly to the happineſs of life. His adminiſtration, the mainſpring of which was order and economy, neceſſarily deprived him of all the blandiſhments of power; he denied himſelf the diſpoſal of a ſingle place to either a relation or a friend, thinking it a duty to make this ſacrifice as an example and a conſolation to thoſe whoſe places he ſuppreſſed, or whoſe ſalaries he diminiſhed. He attended to buſineſs without relaxation from morning till night, and ſaw ſcarcely any other perſons than thoſe who came to complain of the retrenchments he had impoſed on them. My mother on her part devoted herſelf with exemplary zeal to the care of priſons and hoſpitals; it would be hard to ſay, according to the language of the world, what were the enjoyments of either, what were the honours, the fortune, the advantages of any kind which they could hope to derive from ſuch a life: of man they ſought nothing but eſteem, and this my father obtained to an extent which will create aſtoniſhment, when in writing his political life, I ſhall extract a few of the homages of every deſcription which he then received.*.

The regulations eſtabliſhed by Mr. Necker, in the provinces, prepared all orders of the ſtate for inſight into the adminiſtration. The ſuppreſſion of the right of *main-morte*, the eaſing of moſt of the taxes which fell particularly on the people, all theſe benevolent views, for the firſt time realized, impreſſed with admiration and gratitude the enlightened claſs, as well as the claſs aggrieved, thoſe who loved the public good, and thoſe who felt it. Still the wounds of perſonal intereſt, the jealouſy of Mr. Maurepas, and the cupidity of certain courtiers, ſecretly excited againſt Mr. Necker libels of an odious nature. My mother from feeling them too ſenſibly, gave them too much importance in the eyes of my father. He has ſince made it a rule to read none, and his attention has not been degraded by the miſerable traſh, the falſehood of which was better known to its authors, than even to its readers; but my mother's grief, omnipotent in its influence on the heart of her huſband, diſturbed him, in ſpite of himſelf.

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* I have in my poſſeſſion, a great number of letters addreſſed to my father and mother, by the moſt diſtinguiſhed men in France, during a ſpace of twenty years, from the year 1775. One day, probably, I ſhall publiſh this collection, which alone will give an idea of the public feeling in France at that period; it will be a matter of ſurpriſe to find among them certain perſons, who have ſince declaimed againſt the doubling of the Tiers Etat, and who have accuſed my father of being the author of it, writing to him with unuſual vehemence, ſome to applaud this deciſion, others to complain that he did not make ſufficient uſe of it for the popular cauſe. At the head of the enlightened and eminent men of that day, Buffon, Thomas, Marmontel, Saint Lambert, Mr. Suard, the Abbé Morellet, ſhew their opinions with a moderation and independence claiming the higheſt reſpect for their character as well as wiſdom; and Mr. and Mrs. Necker have ever by their thoughts or by their actions preſerved their connection with the ſacred league which then exiſted for the honour and welfare of France.

This collection alſo contains letters from the moſt diſtinguiſhed foreigners of that time, Prince Henry, Mr. de Carriacoli, Lord Stormont, &c.

Unknown

Unknown to Mr. Necker, ſhe wrote to Mr. de Maurepas, to requeſt he would withdraw his countenance, either direct or indirect, towards the libelliſts of Mr. Necker; and this imprudent ſtep, by inſtructing Mr. de Maurepas in their ſuſceptibility to any thing that endangered them in the public eſtimation, taught him at the ſame time the moſt certain means of wounding them. It is very neceſſary to keep from our enemies the knowledge of what may hurt us; but women ſeldom allow themſelves to be guided by this reflection. They ſeem to think it enough to ſay to thoſe who hate them, "You give me uneaſineſs," in order to diſarm them: political relations are of a ſterner kind, and my father ſoon found out the fault which my mother had committed.

Mr. de Maurepas, and many others about the court, who were affected by Mr. Necker's ſevere economy, ſecretly excited freſh libels againſt him; my father never required the puniſhment of their authors; many of them even poſſeſſed places in his dependence, whom he kept in their ſituations; but in order to contend with ſucceſs againſt his ever increaſing enemies, he was deſirous of ſome dazzling mark of the king's ſatisfaction: ſuch was his place in the council which was afterwards granted him. His demand led the way to diſcuſſion, which the enemies of Mr. Necker found means to envenom; he offered his reſignation and it was accepted.

My father bitterly reproached himſelf afterwards that he had not borne the diſguſt he experienced, for the ſake of accompliſhing the uſeful and ſalutary projects he had conceived; and, in fact, there is every probability that if he had then remained in adminiſtration, he would have prevented the revolution by preſerving order in the finances. It will be inconceivable at this moment, when long political agitations have ſucceſſively ſullied every reputation in France, how libels could be a matter of ſurpriſe to any miniſter twenty years ago; but it is nevertheleſs true, that in a country where the liberty of the preſs did not exiſt as in England, and where public opinion had acquired an aſtoniſhing moral influence, every thing tending to bring a ſtain on the purity of reputation deſerved the greateſt attention; beſides, my father's power conſiſted almoſt entirely in the high idea formed of his character; and the reſpect he had inſpired would have been diminiſhed had he been found to bear patiently outrages ſecretly encouraged by men in government. In fine, lofty ſpirits ought to forgive themſelves the diſadvantages of that loftineſs, when it forms an eſſential feature in their character: and when this ſuſceptibility only prompts the reſignation of what moſt diſtinguiſhed men would retain at any price, power, it appears to me that they may eaſily think themſelves juſtified. My father did not think ſo, his imagination no leſs than his conſcience rendered him very ſevere on his paſt actions. He has often very unjuſtly taken himſelf to taſk in reflecting on this ſubject, and in truth he was more unfortunate in his firſt retreat from adminiſtration, which though attended with éclat was diſcretionary, than at the period of the laſt in which he loſt every thing, and on which he could not heſitate.

How admirable, in fact, was this firſt retreat! all France was unceaſing in the homages it paid to Mr. Necker; and the French have ſo much animation, ſo much nature, ſo much grace in doing homage to unmerited adverſity! The king of Poland, the king and queen of Naples, the emperor Joſeph II.* invited Mr. Necker to the direction

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* I cannot forbear tranſcribing here ſome fragments of the Empreſs Catharine's letters at the time of my father's retiring, which were ſent to him by Mr. Grimm, to whom they were addreſſed.

"Peterſburgh, $\frac{16}{21}$ July, 1781.

"At length Mr. Necker is out of place. A pretty dream France has fallen into, and a grand victory it will be for her enemies. The character of this extraordinary man is certainly to be admired in his two works, for the Memoir is juſt as good as the Compte Rendu. The king of France has trodden on the verge of the higheſt glory. *Nun das wird ſchon ſo bald nicht wieder kommen*: but ſuch an opportunity will not ſoon recur. Mr. Necker muſt have had a maſterly head to have followed his ſtrides."

"Peterſburg, $\frac{11}{22}$ July, 1781.

"The letters Mr. Necker has written to you, gave me great pleaſure; I am only ſorry he is no longer in his place. He was a man whom heaven has deſtined, beyond diſpute, for the firſt place in Europe in the ſcale of glory. He muſt live, he muſt ſurvive a couple of his cotemporaries, and then this ſtar will be comparable to no other, and his cotemporaries will remain far behind him."

"Peterſburg, 8th Nov. 1785.

"I have at laſt been able to read the introduction to Mr. Necker's book, I have juſt finiſhed it. Since he is ſenſible to eſteem, aſſure him he has all mine. It is obvious that he has been in his proper place, and that he filled it with zeal, he allows it himſelf.

I am

rection of their finances; he refuſed them all, from that affection for France, then the ruling paſſion of his heart, and to his laſt moments the principal concern of his life. In his retreat he wrote his work on the Adminiſtration of the Finances, which made the fortunes of three or four book-ſellers, ſold to the extent of a hundred thouſand copies, and is at this moment conſidered as the only claſſical work in France on the ſubject of adminiſtration.

Mr. de Calonne, in 1787, convoked the aſſembly of the notables, and in his opening ſpeech attacked the veracity of Mr. Necker's *Compte rendu au Roi*. It is eaſy to ſuppoſe that a man of Mr. Necker's character muſt have repelled an aſſertion ſo injurious; he ſent a memoir to the king, with ſome juſtificatory papers, which proved victoriouſly the exactneſs of the Compte Rendu. The king, when he had read it, wiſhed to keep it to himſelf, and was deſirous that it ſhould not be known; ſuch of my father's friends as were then about the king, aſſured him that if he would give up the point of publiſhing this book, the king had determined to recal him to the adminiſtration in a ſhort time; and in fact there appeared every probability, in all human calculation, that my father would not renounce the chance of again coming into office, by not yielding under theſe circumſtances to the deſire expreſſed by the king; but my father thought his honour compromiſed by the inſult that had been publicly offered him in the ſpeech printed by Mr. de Calonne, and the greater the ſacrifice of ambition the publication of his anſwer demanded, the more he thought his delicacy engaged to ſee it publiſhed. As I have ſaid already, my father's ſtrongeſt ſentiment in all wordly concerns, was a love of reſpect and glory; this ſentiment he could ſacrifice to virtue, but to no conſideration of any other kind.

As ſoon as the king learnt that Mr. Necker's Anſwer to the ſpeech of Mr. de Calonne was publiſhed, he baniſhed him forty leagues from Paris, by a letter de cachet. I was then very young, a baniſhment, a letter de cachet, appeared to me the moſt cruel act that could be committed; I uttered cries of deſpair, and could not conceive a greater misfortune. All the ſociety of Paris, whom ſoft manners and a long period of peace had not accuſtomed to the ſight of ſufferings, came in crowds to my father, and publicly expreſſed their indignation at his exile. My father alone, judged of the king in theſe circumſtances as he deſerved; he repeated that he had juſt reaſon to be diſſatisfied at his not having ſubmitted to his wiſhes, and he has ſince often mentioned as a proof of the clemency of Louis XVI. the lenity of his anger in this inſtance. An exile to the diſtance of forty leagues from Paris was the reſult of his firſt emotion, four months afterwards he put an end to this exile, and in a ſhort time after, on the 25th Auguſt, 1788, he recalled Mr. Necker to adminiſtration.

At this time Mr. Necker had juſt publiſhed his work on the Importance of Religious Opinions: Is not this work a great proof of the tranquillity of his mind, under circumſtances which in an ambitious man ſhould have created moſt agitation? Men of the world have often written on religious retirement, in the decline of life, when their only futurity was eternity; but it is a very rare circumſtance, that in an interval of ſuſpenſe from adminiſtration, in the midſt of all the viciſſitudes of ſuch a ſituation, a ſtateſman ſhould have devoted himſelf to a work having no immediate relation to the affairs of government, to a work which will prove his glory with poſterity, and which contributed nothing to his temporal intereſts. On the contrary, Mr. Necker expoſed himſelf by this work to the loſs of ſome of his partiſans of a very diſtinguiſhed claſs, for he was the firſt and the only one among great writers, who at that time pointed out the tendency of irreligion. Mr. Necker contended without any aſſiſtance againſt this fatal propenſity; he contended, not with that deteſtation for philoſophy, which amounts only to a change of arms in the ſame hands, but with that noble enthuſiaſm for religion, without which reaſon has no guide, and imagination no object, without which, in fine, virtue herſelf is without charms, and ſenſibility without a ſource.

(*Theſe intereſting Memoirs will be finiſhed in our future Numbers.*)

I am pleaſed with theſe words, 'what I have done, I would do again.' A man does not ſpeak ſo without being a good man, and inveterately a good man, to have forfeited nothing of that character in ſo many croſſes."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EVENING.

WITH mellowing tints the lucid Orb of Day
Now gilds the verdant beauties of the lawn;
Unclouded ſmiles his ſlowly-ſetting ray,
Sure preſage of a mild ſucceeding dawn.

Eve, meek advancing o'er the rural ſcene,
Half-veil'd, around her matron-charms diſplays;
While Heſper, favourite ſuitor of her train,
Woos her approach, and darts his brighteſt rays.

Now to thoſe haunts my devious feet ſhall ſtray,
Where Solitude and Contemplation reign;
And Memory there to Fancy ſhall pourtray
Charms long belov'd, but ah! belov'd in vain.

If haply there the rural Muſe may deign
To modulate ſome rude incondite lay;
To Harmony ſoft ſoothing o'er the plain,
While placid Stillneſs holds her grateful ſway;—

Save that from depth of yonder love-lorn grove
The voice of Melody late warbling flows,
Where the wood-choriſter ſtill wakes to love,
And lulls his feathery charmer to repoſe.

Or where the Bee, her day of labour o'er,
Through liquid æther ſlowly ſails along,
As, fraught with ſweets to ſwell her honied ſtore,
She chears her way with ſoporific ſong.

Thus on the evening of life's day, impart,
Mild Innocence, thy ſoul-enrapturing ray!
Thus Virtue's cloudleſs ſunſhine of the heart,
Augurs the riſing of a brighter day!

C. H. J. G.

TO THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

THOU placid ſeaſon of ſedate repoſe
(Of unmiſturb'd and gloomy Stillneſs born),
No vivid glare thy ſombre ſkies diſcloſe,
Or glowing tints that gild th' empurpled morn.

Thine is the modeſt ſilvery light which beams
From ſtars that pave mild Cynthia's nightly way;
While from her car a paly luſtre gleams,
Faint as the breeze that waves the aſpin ſpray.

The light-wing'd hours of dewy Morn and Eve
Now unconteſted leave thy ebon throne;
And while o'er all thy dark'ning banners wave,
Thou ſit'ſt ſecure, majeſtic, and alone.

The flocks repoſe: no village watch-dog barks,
Nor twittering ſound eſcapes the ſongſter's neſt;
The Echoes ſleep, and ſolemn Silence marks
Thy peaceful hour of univerſal reſt.

As move thy minutes undiſturb'd and low,
Life's buſy cares and reſtleſs paſſions ſleep,
Save where the wretch bemoans his hopeleſs woe,
Or waking ſaints their holy vigils keep:

Or, haply, Superſtition's voice aſcends,
And myſtic hymns diſturb thy ſilent reign;
Or Filial Love or ſacred Friendſhip bends
With fond attention o'er the bed of Pain.

The bed of Pain I've watch'd with ceaſeleſs care:
Thou, Midnight Hour, alas! full well I know;
For thou haſt found me ſadly ſtation'd there,
Unknowing change—except to deeper woe!

With proſpects dreary as thy ſable gloom,
My paſſied mind has ſhrunk in chill diſmay;
With trembling glances view'd the ſilent room
Where modeſt Virtue half-expiring lay.

Oft did this fruitleſs prayer thy ſilence break—
"Life-breathing Power thy welcome mandate give;
"Let healthful breezes fan life's vital ſpark,
"And ſtrength diffuſing, bid Eugenio live.

"When in the confines of the eaſtern ſky
"Aurora's hand unbars the gates of day,
"With gloom-clad ſhades let pallid ſickneſs fly,
"And Health return with Morn's returning ray."

That joy-fraught ſeaſon hadſt thou prov'd to be,
Though bound by froſt, or dark with miſty ſhow'rs,
Or tempeſt-clad, thou ſtill hadſt prov'd to me
The firſt, the faireſt of the circling hours.

Yet ſtill one charm my chearleſs ſoul can find;
Thou canſt one ſympathetic charm beſtow;
Thine are the glooms that meet my kindred mind;
For thee I'll twine a cypreſs-wreath of woe. MATILDA.

Briſtol, September 1804.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION ON A MEDAL OF LOUIS XIV.

SEE, in profile, Great Louis here deſign'd:
Both eyes pourtray'd would ſtrike the gazer blind!

SONNET,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

'TIS paſt!—gay Flora crowns the laughing ſphere;
No more the plains in wint'ry ſadneſs mourn.
But when for me ſhall bloom the youthful year,
Or when the dreams of infant life return?

Full ſoon, alas! the ſoft illuſion fades,
That oft' young Fancy's heedleſs morn beguiles,
When the dear hope of laſting bliſs pervades
Her fairy warblings and her ſyren ſmiles.

O life! what pangs the feeling ſoul muſt bear,
That lone and hopeleſs treads thy toilſome way;
But Virtue's hand diſpels each baneful care,
And points, exulting, to the bliſsful day.
The day, that, deſtin'd to a ſofter ſhore,
Shall prove thy ſorrows and thy woes no more.

R.

MARTIAL II. 5.

BELIEVE me, old acquaintance, with delight
I'd ſit and chat with you from morn to night;
But from my humble lodging to your door
Are two good miles, two back again make four:
I often find you abſent when I come,
And often, too, your man ſays—"Not at home."
Two miles to ſee you I would gladly trudge,
But four to miſs you I confeſs I grudge.

A.

THE WISH.

IMITATED FROM THE LATIN OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

"*O matutini rores, auræque ſalubres,*
"*O nemora,*" &c.

HOW bright the ſcene by Nature's hand pourtray'd,
Where hills and groves in wild aſſemblage riſe;
What time the Morn in roſeate veſt array'd,
With orient luſtre fills the kindling ſkies.

Dear ſcenes! may Fate within your lov'd domains
Revive the bliſs I fondly prov'd of yore:
In you the charms that grac'd my natal plains,
When firſt their beauties warm'd this heart, reſtore.

Here ſhrin'd in ſhades, as length'ning life decays,
May guardian Friendſhip crown the ſylvan cell;
On my lone grave an artleſs tribute raiſe,
And o'er theſe aſhes breathe a laſt farewell.

R.

MARTIAL, I. 16.

O Dear companion of my youth,
Of kindneſs prov'd, and ancient truth!
Your ſixtieth year is haſtening on,
And all the beſt of life is gone:
To care the poor remains are due,
With ſcarce one tranſient joy in view.
Graſp then each pleaſure in your power,
Nor let ſlip by one happy hour.
Fools only of the future borrow;
He lives too late who lives to-morrow.

A.

ARABIAN ODE.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

OH gently breathe, thou Weſtern Gale,
O'er Yemen's wide and fertile vale!
O'er Yemen's ſhades, where tranſport dwells,
Where ev'ry bud with beauty ſwells;
Where ſmiling Peace delights to rove,
Where laughing Echo whiſpers Love.
Oh gently breathe, and let thy ſigh
Uncloſe the Vi'let's purple eye!
Lift, oh lift thy trembling wing,
And round the flow'r thy freſhneſs fling!
Bruſh from its leaves, with pinion light,
The cold and envious dews of night!
'Tis done! its petals ſeek the day,
And hail with ſweets the morning ray!
Vi'let, I love thy ſoft perfume
Beyond the Tulip's gaudy bloom!
Thou mindeſt me of all the grace
That plays around my Ora's face.
When in the deep and verd'rous dell
I view thy ſweet retiring bell,
I ſeem to view *her* timid glance
Struggling with Paſſion's warm romance,
Where Coldneſs ſtrives to keep the ſway,
And deals out hope with coy delay.
More tempting ſeem'ſt *thou*, beauteous Flow'r!
When peeping from the foreſt-bow'r,—
And *ſhe* more lovely in mine eyes
When from my gaze ſhe bluſhing flies.
Yet, Flow'r, though rich thy odours flow,
Thou want'ſt *her* bright voluptuous glow!
Oh ſay then whither ſhall I ſeek
The wonders of her mantling cheek!
I'll ſearch the deep enſhrouding grove
To find ſome emblem of my love.
Oh, loit'ring Roſe! I ſpy thy bluſh,
The em'rald leaf betrays its fluſh:
Thou art the emblem of my Love,
Thou Queen of all the envious grove:
Thou haſt her modeſty and bloom,
Thou haſt her breath's divine perfume.
Here then beneath this Pine-tree's ſhade
Will Hamet muſe upon his Maid;
Here will he think he views her charms,
While Abſence holds her from his arms;
The gay pavilion will he fly,
And hide his care from human eye;
Lull'd by the murmur of the floods,
And muſic of Arabian woods;
And view amidſt the curtain'd gloom
The likeneſs of his Ora's bloom.

Auguſt 7, 1805.

Extract.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SAINT ROMUALD.

IN the Monthly Magazine (vol. xi. p. 501), ſome inquiries concerning St. Rumald, or Rumbold, are anſwered by ſtating, that a child of that name, born at King's Sutton, was canonized. This may be; but there is a far more celebrated ſaint of the name, of whom Muratori thus ſpeaks in the "Annals of Italy," under the year 1010:—"In queſti tempi per la Toſcana ſpezialmente, e pel ducato di Spoleti, San Romoaldo, abbate, ſpargeva odore di gran ſantità, edificava monaſteri, e dilatava l'ordine religioſo, che ſi chiamo Camaldolenſe." This ſaint, the Benedictine reformer, was promoted by the Emperor Henry of Germany to be abbot of the monaſtery of St. Adalberto, in Ravenna. He lived to the unuſual age of 120, if one may credit the "Vita S. Romualdi" of Petrus Diaconus.

MARBLED-SOAP.

Some years ago (vol. xv. p. 325) one of your Correſpondents inquired concerning the make of marbled-ſoap, and expreſſed a little diſpleaſure at the privacy affected by a ſoap-boiler to whom he had applied for a deſcription of the proceſs.—I do not perceive that the ſolicited information has ever been communicated. I know little of the matter; but, when a boy at ſchool, I was in the habit of viſiting at the houſe of a kinſman who manufactured marbled-ſoap, and in whoſe work-rooms I have occaſionally ſeen this ſubſtance made. What I recollect is this. The fragments of white-ſoap which broke off in the cutting it up for ſale, were thrown together in a binn. When boiling-days were at hand, theſe fragments were minced with a ſemicircular job-knife, ſuch as is uſed to ſever whole cheeſes, and reduced nearly to the form into which a cook chops ſuet on a trencher. Theſe dice of ſoap were next thrown promiſcuouſly into the trough, or cooler, where the next ſoap was to be refrigerated and moulded. Into the kettle, or copper, of hot ſoap, a certain quantity, ſometimes of cinnabar, and ſometimes of pounded indigo, was flung and ſtirred up. The liquid hot ſoap, thus ſtained, was then poured on the cold fragments, whoſe edges it blunted and melted off, and whoſe interſtices it filled up. When cold, a homogeneous maſs had been formed, which was a beautifully marbled ſoap.

DATE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF MACCABEES.

Calmet, Michaelis, and Eichhorn, are at a loſs for the date of the firſt book of Maccabees. Among the ſymptomatic paſſages which they plead in behalf of their reſpective ſuppoſitions, no mention is made of the ſixteenth verſe of the eighth chapter: yet this verſe nearly decides the queſtion. Speaking of the Romans, it obſerves, "That they committed their government to one man every year, who ruled over all their country, and that all were obedient to that one, and that there was neither envy nor emulation among them."

This deſcription is not true of any period during the Roman republic; for then they had two conſuls every year.—It is not true of the dictatorſhip of Julius Cæſar; for that was not renewed annually. It is not true of the interval domineered by a triumvirate; nor is it true of any æra ſubſequent to the aſſumption of the auguſt and imperial titles by Octavius, for theſe were conferred for ten years. It applies only to that ſhort period intervening between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorſhip; while Auguſtus was yearly re-appointed chief conſul, and united in appearance the characters of an annual and of a ſole magiſtrate.

The author of the firſt book of Maccabees therefore obtained his ideas of the Roman world during the four or five years immediately ſucceeding the battle of Actium; unleſs perhaps the impreſſion ſo ſtudiouſly made during theſe years continued to prevail throughout the reign of Auguſtus in Egypt and the remote provinces, which were ſlow in finding out that the ſenate had accepted a perpetual maſter.

ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS.

Gibbon (vol. ii. p. 326) takes part with thoſe antiquaries who ſuppoſe our Chriſtmas to have originated in the Pagan Brumalia, or celebration of the winter-ſolſtice: this diſaccords with the preciſe date. Is it not more probable that the Jewiſh feſtival ordained by Judas Maccabæus (1 Maccabees, iv. 59.) in honour of the dedication of the altar, ſhould have become a Chriſtian rite? This feſtival took place on the twenty-fifth of the month Caſlem, which, as it nearly coincided with December, would be ſo tranſlated.

DIAPERS.

DIAPERS.

Diaper is the name given to a linen-cloth with a rhomboidal figure or pattern, which is uſed to make napkins and night-caps. Whence the word? I ſuſpect it to have been originally written D'Ypres; that the art of manufacturing it was brought hither from Flanders; and that the article was named from its native place. Many kinds of ſtuff are called from the towns in which they were firſt made. Thus, at Leeds are ſold Amens (originally Amiens); at Halifax, Denims (originally De Niſmes); at Mancheſter, calicoes (originally Calicuts or Calcuttas); at Norwich, Mecklenburgs; and in Spital-fields, Mantuas and Paduaſoys.—Worſtead-yarn is ſo called from a town in Norfolk, where the Flemiſh wool-combers firſt ſettled; and porcelain has its vulgar name from China.

DR. ARTHUR CHARLET *to* ARCHBISHOP TENISON (*giving ſome* ACCOUNT *of* MR. POLAND).—*Ex* BIB. HARL.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

"I have not the ſatisfaction to know either Dr. Williams* or his ſon, ſo much as by face, but I am very well acquainted with his learned writings againſt the Papiſts, Deiſts, and in defence of the Liturgy, that juſtly entitle him to the favour of all, that love the Church or learning. I am heartily ſorry I did not know ſooner his ſon's pretenſions and your Grace's wiſhes, having a little ſpent my credit already with my neighbours.

"Mr. Warden is a very ſincere promoter of learning; but his long, and frequent abſence from the College, has deprived him of that juſt authority with his ſociety which he ought to have, and, by his continual preſence now, hereafter will have. The time is now very ſhort, but whatever good office I can do, ſhall zealouſly be performed with regard to your Grace's pleaſure. Where ſo many pretend, and thoſe young, we think one diſappointment a fair ſtep, if the youth be hopeful, to be preferred the next election.

"As to Mr. Poland's behaviour, it was ſo public and notorious here, that the late Vice Chancellor ordered him to depart this place; which he accordingly promiſed to do, and did for ſome time, but afterwards, in the Vice Chancellor's abſence, returned. Evidence was then offerred upon oath, of his trampling upon the Common Prayer Book, talking againſt the Scriptures, commending Commonwealths, juſtifying the murder of King Charles, railing againſt prieſts in general, with a thouſand other extravagancies, as his common converſation. His behaviour was the ſame in Scotland and Holland, where he quarrelled with the profeſſors. He had the vanity here to own himſelf a ſpy upon the Univerſity; and inſinuated, that he received penſions from ſome great men, and that his characters of perſons here were the only meaſures followed above. His inſolent carriage made him at laſt contemptible, both to the ſcholars and the townſmen: I was always apt to fancy that he would appear at laſt to be a Papiſt. He pretended to great intrigues and correſpondencies, and by thoſe means abuſed the names of ſome very great men. He boaſted much of the young Lord Aſhley Cooper; how he had framed him, and that he ſhould outdo his grandfather in all his glorious deſigns. At his going away, he pretended ſome conſiderable office would force him to declare himſelf of ſome Church very ſpeedily; and that he ſhould be a Member of Parliament, and then ſhould have an opportunity of being revenged on prieſts and univerſities.—When he came down firſt, he promiſed himſelf very many diſcoveries, from the freedom of my converſation; but before I came from London, he had ſo expoſed himſelf, that a very worthy perſon, Mr. Kennett, who was to introduce him to my acquaintance, gave me timely caution, ſo that I ſaw him but once, at my door, and ever afterwards he reputed me amongſt his worſt enemies, for which he ſwore revenge. Mr. Creech and Mr. Gibſon,* whom he courted much, very little valued his learning, to which he ſo much pretended. However, I preſume, he might have done well enough, in caſe he could have commanded his temper, which is ſo very violent, as to betray him in all places and countries he has been in.

"I beg your pardon for this letter, and humbly thank you for your approbation of our muſic, which my friend Mr. Pepys very much admires. I humbly beg leave to remain your Grace's moſt dutiful ſervant, AR. CHARLETT."

Univ. College, Oct. 25, 1695.

* Author of The Caſe of Lay Communion with the Church of England conſidered. Lond. 1683, 4to.—A Roman Catechiſm, with an Anſwer thereto. Lond. 1686-7.—Vindication of Archbiſhop Tillotſon's Sermon's, concerning the Divinity and Incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour Lord. 1695. 4to.—Eglurhad byrr ar Gatechiſm yr Eglwys yughyd a Thyſtiolaethau or Serythurlan.

* Afterwards Biſhop of London. Author of Chronicon Saxonicum, and other works.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

DR. CHARLES HOPE has laid before this Society an account of experiments, with obſervations, upon the contraction of water by heat at low temperatures. It has been long known that heat, when applied to water at the temperature of 32°, cauſes a diminution in the bulk of the fluid. The water contracts, and continues to contract, with the increaſe of temperature, till it reach the 40th or 41ſt degree. Between this point and the 42d or 43d, it ſuffers ſcarcely any perceptible change; but when heated beyond this, it expands in proportion to the heat communicated. The object of Dr. H.'s Paper is to prove, by a ſet of new experiments, that this opinion with regard to water is founded in truth.

Dr. H. reſts his concluſions on ſix experiments, the laſt of which is as follows:

Ex. vi.—"I filled the jar with water of the temperature 39½°, the air and ſupport being 39°."

Thermometers were ſuſpended near the bottom, and juſt below the ſurface of the fluid in the jar.

A mixture of ſnow and ſalt was introduced into the baſin about the middle part.

	Bottom.	*Top.*	*Air.*
At commencement, .	39·5	39·5	39°
In 10 minutes, . .	39+	38+	
In 25 ditto, . . .	39+	36·5*	
In 35 ditto, . . .	39	36—	
In 55 ditto, . . .	39	35	
An hour and 10 min.	39—	34+	
An hour and 35 ditto,	39—	34—	
Two hours, . . .	39—	33+	

"This experiment (ſays Dr. H.) ſhews, that when a portion in the middle of a column of water at temperature 39.°5 is cooled, the colder fluid riſes, and does not deſcend through the warmer maſs, and preſents the unequivocal demonſtrations, that water of the temperature 39½° is actually expanded by loſing heat."

The author concludes, that the general import of his experiments is, that water which is ice-cold, or a few degrees warmer, when heated, becomes ſpecifically heavier;—that water of 40° when heated becomes ſpecifically lighter;—that water above 40°, by the loſs of heat, or by cold, is rendered ſpecifically heavier;—and that water below 40° is by the ſame cauſe rendered ſpecifically lighter. Hence heat in low temperatures cauſes water to contract, and at ſuperior temperatures to expand; and Dr. H. thinks, that the point at which the change in the conſtitution of this fluid in relation to heat takes place, lies between 39½° and 40°.

Mr. Profeſſor PLAYFAIR has preſented to this Society "A Compariſon of ſome Obſervations on the Diurnal Variations of the Barometer, made by M. Lamanon in Peyrouſe's Voyage round the World, with thoſe made at Calcutta by Dr. Balfour."

The agreement between theſe is remarkable. Dr. Balfour found, during the whole lunation, in which he obſerved the barometer from half-hour to half-hour, that the mercury conſtantly fell from 10 at night to 6 in the morning; and from 6 to 10 in the morning it roſe: from 10 in the morning to 6 at night it fell again; and laſtly roſe from 6 to 10 at night. The greateſt height is therefore at 10 at night and 10 in the morning, and the leaſt at 6 at night and 6 in the morning.

The only difference between this and the reſult of M. Lamanon's obſervations is, that, according to the latter, the minimum is ſtated to have happened about 4, inſtead of 6.

According to Dr. Balfour, the variations of the barometer are connected with the reciprocations of the ſea and land-winds during the day and night. But the probability of this ſuppoſition is deſtroyed by the obſervations of the French navigators. Theſe obſervations were made too far out at ſea to leave room for ſuppoſing that the land-winds had any influence on the phenomena to which they refer. It is at the ſame time doubtful whether thoſe phenomena can be aſcribed to the atmoſpherical tides produced by the Sun and Moon, as the ebbing and flowing of the mercury in the barometer appears to have no

* Ice at this time began to be formed on the ſide of the veſſel.

no dependence on the position of those luminaries relatively to one another, but happens, it should seem, constantly at the same hour, in all aspects of the Moon, and at all seasons of the year.

The following is an account of two interesting rainbows seen at Dunglass; as communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. Professor PLAYFAIR.

At Dunglass, a little before sunset, was seen a large and beautiful rainbow, formed on a cloud which hung over the sea, and from which a shower was falling at a considerable distance to the S. E. The Sun was about 2° high, so that the arch was not much less than a semicircle with its highest point elevated about 40°. At the point where the northern extremity of this arch touched the horizon, another arch seemed also to spring from the sea, diverging from the former at an angle of 3° or 4° on the side towards the Sun. This arch did not exceed 7° or 8° in length; it was of the same breadth with the principal bow; it had the colours in the same order, and nearly of the same brightness; or if any difference was discernible, it was, that the transition from one colour to another was not made with so much delicacy in the last-mentioned rainbow as in the former.

A phenomenon similar to this is described in the "Philosophical Transactions," which is ascribed to the reflection of the Sun's rays from the surface of the sea, so as to fall on the cloud where the rainbow was formed. This hypothesis seemed to Mr. P. to agree with the phenomenon witnessed at Dunglass: for the accidental rainbow was seen only at the extremity where the principal arch rose from the sea, and where the Sun's rays, reflected from the surface of the water, might fall on the drops of rain. The other parts of the cloud could not receive rays so reflected, as the land intervened, and there, accordingly, no vestige of the accidental rainbow was observed.

The accidental rainbow lay on the side toward the Sun; which is agreeable to the hypothesis; for the rays that fell, after reflection from the surface of the water, on the drops of rain, must have come as from a point as much depressed below the horizon, as the Sun was, at that instant, elevated above it. The axis of the accidental rainbow must, therefore, have made with the axis of the principal one, an angle equal to twice the Sun's elevation, and its centre must have been elevated by that same quantity above the centre of the other; so that if it had been complete, it would have been wholly between the principal rainbow and the Sun.

When phenomena of this kind occur, Mr. P. recommends, that the inclination of the two bows and the Sun's height should be observed at the same time. For if I be called their angle of intersection, E the elevation of the Sun, and S the angle subtended at the eye by the semidiameter of the rainbow, if complete—an angle which is constantly the same, and nearly equal to 42°, it is easy to infer from spherical trigonometry that $\text{fine } \frac{1}{2} I = \frac{\text{fine } E}{\text{fine } S}$. Computing from this formula, the inclination of the two bows, in the present instance, comes out nearly 5°.

Phenomena of this kind can but seldom occur, as the necessary conditions will not often come together. The principal rainbow must be over the sea, the surface of which must be smooth, and extend somewhat on the side towards the Sun, and the Sun so low that the light reflected from the water may be considerable.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE read to this Society a Paper containing an account of experiments on the combustion of the diamond, of which the following appears to be entirely new, and tends to prove the identity of carbon and diamond.

Having prepared some pure oxide of iron, he mixed a small quantity of it with one-fourth of its weight of diamond-powder, prepared in the following manner:—The diamond, being reduced to powder in a steel mortar, was boiled in muriatic-acid, to dissolve the iron particles which have been abraded from it.—After proper edulcoration, it was heated in a muffle, to burn off the carbon of the steel which remained after treatment with the acid, and which rendered the powder of a grey colour. He observed the coaly matter take fire at the edge of the heap of powder next the strongest heat, and gradually spread itself, till at last the whole appeared as if burning. The glow through the powder ceased soon after, and on removing it he found it perfectly clean and white. From the diminution of the original weight of the diamond, he found that a part of it had been consumed.

The mixture of oxide and diamond-powder thus prepared was put into a Cornish clay crucible, and exposed to a pretty strong heat for half an hour, after which the

the oxide was found to be reduced into a metallic button of caſt-iron. Another portion of the oxide of iron uſed in this experiment, when placed in the ſame circumſtances without the diamond, was not reduced.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON having ſent to Dr. HOPE a collection of ſpecimens from the northern coaſt of Antrim, with a catalogue and obſervations, the ſpecimens were exhibited to the Society, and the obſervations read. Of the latter, the firſt part relates to a ſpecies of baſalt diſcovered by Dr. Richardſon in the peninſula of Portruſh, about ſix miles to the weſt of the Giant's Cauſeway, to which Mr. Pictet, of Geneva, in a tour through Ireland, in 1801, gave the name of ſilicious baſalt. It is found to contain a greater proportion of ſilica than uſual. It is arranged in parallel ſtrata, from ten to twenty inches thick, conſtructed of large priſms, generally pentagonal, which, when broken, divide into ſmaller priſms. It contains marine exuviæ in great abundance, on which account ſome mineralogiſts deny that this foſſil is of the ſpecies of baſalt. The next part of the obſervations relates to the conſtruction of the whin-ſtone dykes on the coaſt of Antrim. They are formed of large maſſive priſms, laid horizontally, which are always diviſible into ſmaller priſms, that are likewiſe horizontal.

Mr. RUSSEL gave to the Society an account of a ſingular variety of hernia, which is a ſpecies of inguinal hernia, and in which the viſcera burſt through the common parietes of the abdomen, exactly oppoſite to the lower and external orifice of the ring, where they come into contact with the ſpermatic cord, and deſcend along it directly into the ſcrotum.

The Rev. Dr. FINLAYSON laid before the Society an account of an Aurora Borealis, as ſeen by Dr. Patrick Graham.—This happened after a period of intenſe cold, during which much ſnow had fallen. It had begun to thaw; the temperature of the air was mild, and the aſpect of the ſky ſerene. The Sun was yet a full hour above the horizon, when the heavens became covered with a light paliſh vapour, extending in longitudinal ſtreaks from weſt to eaſt. On a minuter examination it proved to exhibit all the characters of a true Aurora Borealis. It continued for a ſpace of more than twenty minutes, and then gradually vaniſhed. Perhaps the phænomenon appears more frequently than is ſuſpected, an account of one ſeen by day-light in Ireland, by Dr. H. Uſher, is recorded in the "Annual Regiſter" for 1789.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh have alſo thought worthy of diſtinction two Papers on antiquities. The one is a letter from the Abbé Mann, concerning the *Chartreuſe* of Perth, from which it appears, that it was erected during the reign, and by the direction, of James I. of Scotland, about 1430. The firſt prior was Oſwald de Corda; the laſt, Adam Forman. The demolition of the religious houſes at Perth began in 1559. The other is a diſſertation on the term *ſkull*, or ſkoll, uſed in old writings, by Dr. Jamieſon.

They have alſo preſented to the public a Biographical Memoir of Dr. James Hutton, by Mr. Playfair; and one of Dr. Black, by Mr. Adam Ferguſon.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MALCOLM COWAN'S, *for Sails for Ships that may be reefed in a few Minutes, in the moſt tempeſtuous Weather, by very few Seamen, &c.*

THE advantages propoſed by this invention are as follow:—To enable ſhips to reef their courſes in a few minutes; 1ſt, on a lee ſhore, in ſtormy weather, when it may be neceſſary to reduce the ſails, though at the ſame time it may be dangerous to take their effect off the ſhip by hauling them up to reef them on the yard: 2dly, When the ſhip's crews are reduced by ſickneſs, by part of them being in prizes, or employed on ſhore, or weakened by labour or fatigue; 3dly, In gales of wind in froſty weather, when it is difficult to handle the ſail; 4thly, In merchant-ſhips with few ſeamen, becauſe the ſails can be hauled up and ſet again in leſs time, as one part of the ſail is taken off or ſet again at a time, and conſequently receives leſs of the force of the wind.

We are alſo aſſured by the patentee, that when ſhips are obliged to carry a preſs of ſail in ſqually weather, in chace, &c. the ſails may be reefed and ſet again in a minute, without ſtarting tack or ſheet,

or riſk of ſplitting. If a ſail ſhould ſplit in one part, it would be ſtopped by the reef-bands. When the ſail is hauled up it will be almoſt furled to the yard, and bent to the cringles, on the rope of the reef-band. The weight of the reefs is removed from the yard to the foot of the ſail, without increaſing the ſtrain on the yards. The ſails being reduced at the foot, inſtead of the head, will ſtand longer and better in a gale of wind, as the ſquareſt part of the ſail is taken off when reefed. Theſe ſails can be eaſily hauled up out of the fire of guns, &c. and the expence of them will be leſs; though they will laſt longer, from not being liable to ſplit in hauling up or ſetting. Half-worn ſails made in the uſual form may be altered, and from the ſaving in the wear and tear will abundantly pay for the expence.

The mode of working theſe ſails is thus explained by the inventor.

When the courſes are to be reefed, caſt off the lower clews from the thimbles in the upper clews, haul up the ſlack-ſail by the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line, one part at a time, from the middle of the ſail, towards the clews, and make it faſt round the upper clews, ſo as to confine the lower clews.

To ſet the ſail, reeve a few turns of the laſhing for the clews, and haul them down, overhauling the reef-line and buntlines.

To reef the top ſails, ſend a man up to each lower yard-arm, ſettle the hallyards, and haul the ſail down by the reef-tackles, and paſs the turns of the earings through the thimbles in the earing cringles and on the foot-rope, and make them faſt. Hoiſt the ſail tort up, haul through the ſlack of the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line on each ſide towards the clews, and make faſt.

The top-gallant-ſails are reefed in the ſame manner by earings at the lower part, and a ſmall gaſket rove as a reef-line; or from the deck by the clewlines and a buntline.

The buntlines and reef-line will confine the ſlack-ſail, when reefed, cloſe up in the wake of the reef-band; and the buntlines will only require to be kept hand tort, as is uſual, to prevent them from chafing the ſail.

The Minotaur, of 74 guns, has reefed theſe courſes in two minutes, in a gale of wind, without ſending a man off the deck.

Obſervations of the Patentee.—Sails made on this plan being adapted to ſquare-rigged veſſels of every deſcription, may, in many ſituations, be the means of ſaving them from deſtruction, particularly in the winter ſeaſon, when ſo many ſhips are unavoidably expoſed in gales of wind to the dangers of lee-ſhores and narrow ſeas.

MR. ALEXANDER BOND'S (HATTON-GARDEN), *for Improvements in the Conſtruction of Clocks and other Time-Keepers, ſo as to render them of much greater Utility both by Land and Sea.*

Mr. Bond's invention conſiſts, generally, in the making the dial-plate on which the hours are marked, of ſome tranſparent or ſemitranſparent ſubſtance, ſo that the letters and figures, as well as the hands that point to the hour and minutes, being opaque, and a light placed behind, the hour may be known during the night, or in a dark room. To accompliſh this there are ſeveral methods. In one deſcribed in the ſpecification before us, the dial-plate of the clock is advanced ſo far before the wheels or movement-part, by means of long axles, that there may be room for placing a lamp or candle between the works and the dial plate, ſo that the light may go through without interruption. In another the works or movements are ſo much ſmaller than the dial-plate, that the hours and minutes, and the hands that point to them, can be ſeen beyond the caſe in which they are contained. In a third the wheels are to be placed either above or below, or at one ſide of the dial-plate, ſo that the light may ſhine through the handles.

Theſe clocks, whatever be the nature of the conſtruction, are intended to be covered with a caſe, to prevent the light from ſpreading over the apartment, provided the lamp or candle is behind the dial-plate. Time keepers of this ſort may be ſo conſtructed as to be placed or fixed in a window-ſhutter, or in a door, or over a door, or in any ſituation to tell the hour in a dark apartment. And it is evident that the invention is applicable to clocks of ſteeples belonging to churches or other public buildings, as well as to table and other houſe-clocks, whether they go with a ſpring or weights, or with a pendulum or balance wheel.

The ſubſtances uſed by Mr. B. for his dial-plates are glaſs of all ſorts, enamel, china, talc, horn, paper, ſilk, marble, ivory, or any other ſubſtance that is either tranſparent or ſemitranſparent, ſo as to let ſufficient light paſs through to ſhew the hour.

Mr. Bond has a new method of making enamelled dial-plates, by which the appearance is highly improved. Dial-plates

are uſually made of enamel, on a plate of metal, by melting or fuſion: theſe are very liable to crack by the expanſion and contraction of two thin ſubſtances, the one being of metal, and the other of a vitrious ſubſtance, ſo cloſely united and unequally operated upon by heat and cold.

To remedy this evil the patentee makes the enamelled plates without any metallic ſubſtance, and of a ſufficient thickneſs to admit of grinding and poliſhing perfectly ſmooth and flat, as looking-glaſs plates are poliſhed. The plates ſo poliſhed are then fixed on metal plates by means of gum or cement; or by means of ſetting them by turning over the edge of the metal, as in jewellery, and thereby fixing them together, ſo as to keep them in place and connected, but not ſo cloſely as when the enamel is fluxed on the metallic plate.

MR. C. F. MOLLERSTEN (HACKNEY), *for a Chemical Compoſition and Method of applying the ſame in the Preparation of Leather, Silks, Taffetas, and Linen.*

The compoſition prepared for the black colour conſiſts of two gallons of linſeed-oil, one gallon of whale oil, and half a pound of horſe-greaſe mixed together with four pounds of fine-ground Pruſſia-blue and four pounds of lampblack, and boiled on a ſtrong fire; to this add one pound of finely-ground benzoin-gum, mixed in a gallon of linſeed-oil, of which half a gallon is put in when the compoſition has boiled half an hour, and the reſt when it is boiled ſufficiently, that is, when it is ſo thick that no drops fall from any thing dipped into it; and when cold it is fit for uſe.

For other colours the genuine linſeed-oil muſt be well bleached; to two gallons of which put half a gallon of ſpermaceti-oil, and half a pound of Pruſſian-blue; place them in a glaſs veſſel in a ſtrong ſun, and when they have attained the ſame conſiſtency as the black compoſition, after having boiled half an hour, take a pound of benzoin-gum, mixed with a gallon of linſeed-oil bleached, and add it as before. The colours uſed are thoſe compoſed of metallic and animal parts, or metallic only.

The mode of working the leather, and the neceſſary implements, are as follow: For leather, after having been well curried, draw it out with pincers, and nail it on a board to fit the oven, which board firſt cover with woollen blankets, and then lay the compoſition on the outſide of the leather as thin as poſſible, by uſing iron ſcrapers of proper dimenſions. Every time the compoſition is ſo laid on leather, put the board into the oven to dry the compoſition; and when it is taken out of the oven dry, and previous to the compoſition being again put on, the leather muſt be well rubbed with pumice-ſtone, to ſmooth it, and make the compoſition faſten on better. When this is done, and the leather poſſeſſes its regular gloſs all over, it is to be ſpeedily taken looſe from the board, and when cold it is ready for uſe.

The number of times the compoſition ſhould be put on the leather is very uncertain, as it depends entirely on its quality. Silks, taffetas, and linen, are done in the ſame manner.

The drying of the leather is done in an oven or furnace; through two iron doors in the front of the oven, as large as the opening, the boards are put in the oven on iron rails, which are placed on the two-length ſides. The fire-place is made towards one ſide under the oven, and the flames and ſmoke go under and on all ſides round the oven by means of a fire proof flue. A ſlow fire muſt be kept during the working of the leather, not higher than ſixty degrees. All boots muſt be done, formed, or ſhaped, on blocks previous to their being put in the oven. Some woollen-ſtuff muſt be put between the wood and the leather, to prevent the heat from affecting it.

MR. J. C. STEVENS (NEW BOND-STREET), *for a Method of generating Steam.*

By ſome experiments Mr. S. found that the elaſticity of ſteam, at the temperature of boiling oil, or 600°, was equal to upwards of forty times the preſſure of the atmoſphere. Upon the application of this principle depends this invention, which conſiſts in forming a boiler by means of a combination of a number of ſmall veſſels, inſtead of a large one; the relative ſtrength of the materials of which theſe veſſels are compoſed increaſing in proportion to the diminution of capacity. Mr. C. gives the following deſcription of a boiler which he reckons the beſt.

Suppoſe a plate of braſs, of one foot ſquare, in which a number of holes are perforated, into each of which is fixed one end of a copper tube, an inch in diameter, and two feet long, and the other end of the tube inſerted in like manner into a ſimilar piece of braſs: the tubes to be caſt in the plates. Theſe plates are to be incloſed at each end of the pipes by a ſtrong

cap of caſt-iron or braſs, ſo as to leave a ſpace of an inch or two between the plates or ends of the pipes and the caſt iron cap at each end. The caps at each end are to be faſtened by ſcrew-bolts paſſing through them into the plates. The neceſſary ſupply of water is to be injected, by means of a forcing pump into the cap at one end; and through a tube inſerted into the cap at the other end the ſteam is to be conveyed to the cylinder of a ſteam-engine. The whole is then to be encircled in brick-work or maſonry in the uſual manner.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE recur with ſatisfaction to our annual taſk of announcing the various Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Lectures delivered during the Winter-ſeaſon in this Metropolis. The well-known talents of the various Lecturers, their extenſive practice in this populous City, and the numerous caſes always furniſhed of every diſeaſe by our great Hoſpitals, neceſſarily render London THE FIRST SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. We are happy to find that this truth begins to be properly underſtood, and that the claſſes of the various Lecturers are every year greatly increaſed in numbers, not only in native Students, but in Foreigners from every Univerſity in Europe and America, ſo as to make a total number of ſeveral hundreds in every ſeaſon.

The Winter Courſe of Lectures given at the adjoining Hoſpitals of ST. THOMAS's and GUY's will commence in the following order.—At St. Thomas's :—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Tueſday, October 1, at one o'clock. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER (illuſtrated by ſelect Caſes under his care in Guy's Hoſpital), on Monday, October 7, at eight in the evening.——At Guy's Hoſpital :—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, Wedneſday, October 2, at 10 in the morning. Principles and Practice of Chemiſtry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thurſday, October 3, at ten in the morning. Midwifery, and Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the morning. Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the evening. Phyſiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 7, at a quarter before 7 in the evening. Experimental Philoſophy, by Mr. ALLEN (Lecturer at the Royal Inſtitution), on Tueſday, October 8, at half paſt 6 in the afternoon. Clinical Lectures on ſelect Medical Caſes, from November till May, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET. Beſides theſe, a Courſe of Lectures will be given on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Profeſſor at the Veterinary College. And one on the Structure and Diſeaſes of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX, Surgeon-Dentiſt. Theſe ſeveral Lectures are ſo arranged that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete Courſe of Medical and Chirurgical Inſtruction. Terms and other particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hoſpital; who is alſo empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to ſuch of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

The following Courſes of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, during the enſuing winter :—On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL. On Anatomy and Phyſiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On Comparative Anatomy and Phyſiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY. On Chemiſtry, by Dr. EDWARDS. On the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL. On Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE. The Anatomical Demonſtrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. LAWRENCE. The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Tueſday, October 1, and the other Lectures on the ſucceeding days of the ſame week. Further particulars may be learned by applying to Mr. NICHOLSON, at the Apo-

Apothecary's-ſhop, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMPTON will commence their Autumnal Courſe of Lectures at the Theatre of the LONDON HOSPITAL, on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and the Principles and Operations of Surgery, on the 1ſt of October, at two o'clock. The Anatomical Demonſtrations and Diſſection by Mr. ARMIGER.—Dr. DENNISON will lecture at the ſame place on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The firſt Monday in October next will commence a Courſe of Lectures on Phyſic and Chemiſtry, at the Laboratory in Whitcomb-ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, at the uſual morning-hours, viz. on the Therapeutics at a quarter before eight; on the Practice of Phyſic at half after eight; and on Chemiſtry, at a quarter after nine o'clock, by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D.F.R.S. of the College of Phyſicians, and Senior Phyſician to St. George's Hoſpital, &c. &c. Theſe Lectures are delivered every morning, except on Saturdays, when, at nine o'clock, a Clinical Lecture is given, on the caſes of patients in St. George's Hoſpital. Propoſals may be had at St. George's Hoſpital, and at No. 14, Leiceſter-ſquare.

The eſtabliſhed plan for the inſtruction of Medical ſtudents at the WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL will be continued for the enſuing ſeaſon.

Dr. PEARSON's Lectures will alſo be continued as uſual, at his Theatre in Leiceſter-ſquare.

The Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on the Inſtitutions and Practice of Medicine, Chemiſtry, &c. by CHARLES BADHAM, M.D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London, and Phyſician to the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, will be commenced on the 15th of October, at eight o'clock, and will be continued at the uſual hours. For particulars apply to Dr. Badham, at his houſe in Clifford-ſtreet.

Dr. BATTY, Member of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Phyſician to the Britiſh Lying-in Hoſpital, &c. &c. will commence his uſual Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and on the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, on Monday, October 7, at his houſe in Great Marlborough ſtreet.

Mr. BLAIR's Lectures on the Natural Hiſtory of Man (for the information of ſcientific and profeſſional gentlemen, amateurs of natural-hiſtory, ſtudents in the liberal and fine-arts, &c.) will recommence on the 28th of January, at the Bloomſbury Diſpenſary, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet; to be continued every ſucceeding Tueſday and Friday evening, at eight o'clock preciſely, until the termination of the Courſe, which will conſiſt of about twenty Lectures.

The Autumnal Courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, and Surgery, will commence at the Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-ſtreet, Great Marlborough-ſtreet, on Tueſday, October 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. BROOKES. In theſe Lectures the Structure of the Human Body will be demonſtrated on recent ſubjects, and further illuſtrated by Preparations, and the Functions of the different Organs will be explained. The Surgical Operations are performed, and every part of Surgery ſo elucidated, as may beſt tend to complete the Operating Surgeon. The Art of Injecting, and of making Anatomical Preparations, will be taught practically. Gentlemen zealous in the purſuit of Zoology will meet with uncommon opportunities of proſecuting their reſearches in Comparative Anatomy.—Surgeons in the Army and Navy may be aſſiſted in renewing their Anatomical Knowledge, and every poſſible attention will be paid to their accommodation as well as inſtruction. Anatomical Converzationes will be held weekly, when the different ſubjects treated of will be diſcuſſed familiarly, and the Students' views forwarded. To theſe none but pupils can be admitted. Spacious apartments, thoroughly ventilated, and replete with every convenience, will be open in the morning, for the purpoſes of Diſſecting and Injecting, where Mr. Brookes attends to direct the Students, and demonſtrate the various parts as they appear on diſſection. An extenſive Muſeum, containing preparations illuſtrative of every part of the human body, and its diſeaſes, appertains to the Theatre, to which Students will have occaſional admittance. Gentlemen inclined to ſupport this School by contributing preternarural or morbid parts, ſubjects in natural hiſtory, &c. (individually of little value to the poſſeſſors), may have the pleaſure of ſeeing them preſerved, arranged, and regiſtered, with the names of the donors. The inconveniences uſually attending Anatomical Inveſtigations are counteracted by an antiſeptic proceſs, the reſult of experiments made by Mr. Brookes on human ſubjects at Paris in the year 1782; the account of which was delivered to the Royal Society, and read on the 17th of June, 1784. This method has ſince been ſo far improved, that the florid co-

lour of the muſcles is preſerved, and even heightened. Pupils may be accommodated in the houſe. Gentlemen eſtabliſhed in practice, deſirous of renewing their anatomical knowledge, may be accommodated with an apartment to diſſect in privately.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Monday the 30th of September, 1805. The diſſecting-room will be open from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. Three Courſes are given every year. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Carpue, at his houſe No. 50, Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

Mr. CHEVALIER, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Surgeon to the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, will begin his Winter Courſe of Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery on Monday the 7th of October, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at his houſe in South Audley ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, where printed particulars may be had.

Dr. CLARKE will begin his uſual Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, on Friday the 4th of October, at the Lecture-room, No. 10. Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.—For the convenience of gentlemen attending the different hoſpitals, theſe Lectures will be given from a quarter paſt ten to a quarter paſt eleven in the morning. Particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Clarke, Burlington-ſtreet, or to Mr. Clarke, at the Lecture room.

Mr. MILBURNE's Phyſiological Lectures, illuſtrated by Anatomical Preparations, Caſts, Drawings, &c. &c. will recommence the firſt Monday evening in October, to be continued every ſucceeding Monday evening, at eight o'clock preciſely.

Dr. REID, of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, will commence his next Winter Courſe of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the ſecond week of October. They will be delivered in a part of the city that may be convenient for pupils attending the hoſpitals. Further particulars may be learnt at Dr. Reid's houſe, Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City Diſpenſary, &c. will commence his firſt Winter Courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery, in October next, at the Theatre of Anatomy. An ample field for profeſſional inſtruction will be afforded by the privilege which the pupils may enjoy, by attending the clinical practice of both the City and Finſbury Diſpenſaries. Lectures will be delivered on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. REID; and on Midwifery, including the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. SQUIRE. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Taunton, No. 10, Paternoſter-row, Cheapſide.

At the Theatre of Anatomy in Great Windmill-ſtreet, Mr. WILSON's Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin on Tueſday, October 1. Two Courſes of Lectures are read during the Winter and Spring Seaſons.—In the firſt Courſe is explained the Structure of every part of the Human Body, ſo as to exhibit a complete view of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto inveſtigated; to which are added, its Phyſiology and Pathology. In the ſecond Courſe, the Structure of the Human Body is again explained; after which follow Lectures on the Operations of Surgery; and the Courſe concludes with the Anatomy of the *Gravid Uterus*. A Lecture is given daily from two till four o'clock. Practical Anatomy in the mornings as uſual.—A plan and terms of the Courſe may be had at the Theatre.

A new Society has been lately inſtituted under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are, to promote a ſpirit of harmony among the members of the profeſſion, and to ſerve as a centre for the communication of papers, which from time to time will be given to the public. The following names of the Officers and Council will juſtify the higheſt expectations of the advantages to ſcience which are likely to reſult from this inſtitution:—Preſident, Wm. Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.; John Abernethy, Eſq. F.R.S. Vice-Preſident; Charles Rochemont Aikin, Eſq. Secretary; William Babington, M.D. F.R.S. Vice Preſident; Matthew Baillie, M.D. F.R.S.; Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S; Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.; Sir Wm. Blizard, F.R.S. Vice-Preſident; John Cooke, M.D. F.A.S. Vice-Preſident; Aſtley Cooper, Eſq. F.R.S. Treaſurer; James Curry, M.D. F.A.S.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. M.D.; Thompſon Forſter, Eſq.; Algernon Frampton, M.D. John Heaviſide, Eſq. F.R.S.; Alexander Marcet, M.D. Foreign Secretary; David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R.S.; Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Leigh Thomas,

Thomas, Eſq.; James Wilſon, Eſq. F.R.S.; John Yelloly, M.D. Secretary. This Society will commence its meetings in the month of October next, at its apartments in Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, where communications and donations of books are requeſted to be ſent, directed to the Secretaries.

Dr. JAMES PLAYFAIR, Principal of the United College of St. Andrew's, has circulated Propoſals for publiſhing by Subſcription a Complete Syſtem of Geography, Ancient and Modern, in ſix volumes quarto. The whole of the work being ready for the preſs, the firſt volume will be publiſhed as ſoon as a competent number of ſubſcribers is obtained, and the ſubſequent volumes will appear without any unneceſſary delay. Each volume is to contain between ſeven and eight hundred pages, and will be accompanied by eight or ten ancient and modern maps, elegantly engraved by the moſt eminent artiſts in Britain, and deſigned to form a ſeparate atlas. We underſtand the Profeſſor has been nearly thirty years engaged in perfecting this great deſign.

Mr. EVANSON has nearly ready for publication a Letter addreſſed to the Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter, upon the ſubject of his Lordſhip's publication on the Trinity.

The ſame gentleman is juſt going to preſs with a ſecond edition of the Diſſonance of the Four Goſpels, which will be enlarged, and have the addition of many valuable notes.

The firſt Number of a new work is in the preſs, under the title of the Academical Magazine, written by a member of the Univerſity of Oxford. This Magazine is intended to contain diſtinct treatiſes for the uſe of ſchools upon various branches of literature, particularly upon arithmetic, Engliſh grammar, geography, hiſtory, mathematics, Latin, and Greek.

Mr. PALMER, of Hackney, who has a large collection of the late Mr. Job Orton's Letters, in his original ſhort hand, is preparing a ſelect number of them for the preſs, under the title of Letters to Diſſenting Miniſters and Students for the Miniſtry, which will be printed in a manner uniform with his Letters to a Young Clergyman, publiſhed by Mr. Stedman. A very valuable addition will be made to the collection by a ſeries of Letters written to the late Mr. Clark, of Birmingham, from the year 1752 to 1762, which have been communicated by a friend into whoſe hands they fell upon Mr. Clark's deceaſe. Memoirs of Mr. Orton will be prefixed by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. CLARK, of Iſleworth, has in the preſs a work, the intent of which is to demonſtrate, from the conſtitution and reproduction of the animal creation, the impoſſibility that beings ſo conſtituted could have had their exiſtence in virtue of undirected energies; that they muſt have been the effect of a ſovereign intelligence. He intends it as a Supplement to Paley's Evidences of Natural Religion.

Mr. ELMES, the architect, is engaged upon a poem, in blank verſe, on the Progreſs of Architecture, conſiſting of three Books, viz. Egypt, Greece, and Rome; wherein he traces its progreſs through thoſe three grand dynaſties of art and claſſical architecture; and illuſtrates his poem with copious notes, analogous epiſodes, and hiſtorical anecdotes. Two of them (Egypt and Greece) are finiſhed, and the entire work will be publiſhed early in the enſuing winter.

Dr. VALPY's New Greek Grammar, written on the plan of his Latin Grammar, has been ſome time at preſs, and will be ſhortly publiſhed.

Mr. JONAS, author of the New Abridgment of Exciſe Laws, &c. intends ſhortly to publiſh a new and complete Work on Gauging.

Mr. G. J. WRIGHT is preparing for the preſs an Alphabetical Arrangement of the Facts contained in the "Annales de Chimie," from its Commencement to the preſent Time. A volume compriſing an Analyſis of the firſt twenty of the original is in conſiderable forwardneſs; and from the acknowledged rank of the work in every country where the ſciences experience the foſtering cultivation of enlightened minds, it is to be preſumed that Mr. Wright's work will prove a ſource of information to the lover's of ſcience in general, and to the philoſophical chemiſt in particular. Should his labours meet with due encouragement, Mr. W. propoſes to extend the like plan to the "Journal de Phyſique," and other periodical publications of eminence on the Continent, that the Engliſh reader may, in one view, be preſented with the labours of foreign philoſophers.

Dr. KINGLAKE is preparing for publication an extenſive variety of additional caſes, in farther proof of the ſalutary efficacy of the refrigerant treatment of gout.

The late Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON's Miſcellaneous Works, in four volumes octavo, including Memoirs of the Author, and a complete Index, will be ready for publication early in November.

The

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER, author of a volume of excellent Sermons, has in the preſs a ſecond volume of Diſcourſes on Practical Subjects.

The ſame gentleman will ſhortly publiſh an Account of a Tour made by him from Sidmouth to the North of England.

The Unitarian Society, inſtituted in this city about fifteen years ſince, for the purpoſe of promoting Chriſtian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, have lately reprinted ſeveral very ſcarce and valuable works, among which are the late Mr. Hugh Farmer's Diſſertation on Miracles; his Eſſay on the Demoniacs mentioned in the New Teſtament; and his Diſſertation on Chriſt's Temptation in the Wilderneſs; alſo the Rev. Theophilus Lindſey's Converſations on the Divine Government and on Chriſtian Idolatry, and his Farewel Diſcourſe to the Inhabitants of Catterick, in Yorkſhire.

Mr. HOLCROFT, in the courſe of the preſent month, will preſent the public with a novel, the object of which is to ſhew the evil effects of gaming.

The Rev. HENRY BOYD, tranſlator of Dante, has nearly ready for publication the Woodman's Tales, and other Poems. He has alſo made conſiderable progreſs in a Tranſlation of the Select Tragedies of Alfiero.

Mr. ADAMS, the riding-maſter, is about to publiſh a new work on Horſemanſhip, in three volumes octavo.

Mr. PLAYFAIR will ſhortly publiſh a new edition of Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Notes and Supplementary Chapters.

Mr. SALMON, author of Stemmata Latinitatis, propoſes to publiſh Inveſtigations on the Origin of French Particles, ſimilar in plan to the Diverſions of Purley.

We hear that the Tranſlator of the Baſia of Joannes Dellius, ſurnamed the Hermit, who not long ſince publiſhed ſome ſpecimens of the work in a very reſpectable periodical Miſcellany,* intends to ſend to the preſs a conſiderably enlarged and improved edition of the Baſia, in one volume, elegantly printed. The number of the ſpecimens already publiſhed by the Tranſlator amount only to a dozen Kiſſes; ſince which he has had the good fortune to meet with the third and laſt edition of the Baſia of our Hermit-poet, which contains upwards of forty Kiſſes, accompanied with a Preface, and ſome particulars relative to the author.

The Biſhop of ST. ASAPH is about to publiſh a work on Virgil's two Seaſons of Honey, and his Seaſon of Sowing Wheat, with a new Method of Inveſtigating the Riſings and Settings of the Fixed Stars.

An experienced wool-ſtapler will ſhortly publiſh a Treatiſe on the Eſſential Qualities of Wool, and the Objects to be attended to by the Grower for the Improvement of the Britiſh Fleece.

A Series of Aphoriſms, tranſlated from the Arabic, with a Commentary and Notes by the Tranſlator, is in the preſs.

Mr. JAMES BRIGGS will ſhortly lay before the public Practical Obſervations on the principal Diſeaſes of the Eyes, illuſtrated by Caſes, tranſlated from the Italion of Antonio Scarpa.

Mr. DONOVAN is printing an Epitome of the Natural Hiſtory of the Inſects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other Iſlands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans; including the Figures and Deſcriptions of one hundred and fifty-two Species of the moſt ſplendid, beautiful, and intereſting Inſects hitherto diſcovered in thoſe Countries.

Mr. P. HOMER has circulated a Letter on the ſubject of ſome editions of the Latin Claſſics that were publiſhed by his late brother Henry, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his life-time he had edited ſeveral, and at his deceaſe he left ſeveral others unfiniſhed. The moſt expenſive and voluminous of theſe were an edition of Livy in eight volumes, large octavo, and one of Tacitus in four. His brother had printed off a ſmall portion of the text of Livy, and the whole of that of that of Tacitus, and had juſt begun a new Index to the latter, when he died of a decline, which was certainly haſtened, if not occaſioned, by too cloſe an attention to his literary purſuits. His father, who ſurvived him but a few weeks, continued the works, which were then in the preſs, as long as he lived; and at his deceaſe, his brother Dr. Homer, himſelf, and ſome others of the family, completed the editions that were left unfiniſhed. "They have (ſays Mr. Homer) now been publiſhed for more than twelve years, and the ſale of them has been ſo unequal to our expectations, that we have hitherto loſt by them more than three thouſand pounds.—From reſpect to his memory, and from the natural wiſh to prevent the total loſs of what he had already done, we were induced to finiſh the plan which he had laid out; and with great fatigue to ourſelves

* See the European Magazine from February to May 1800 inclusive.

we compoſed a thick octavo volume of Index to the Works of Tacitus, and completed an edition of Livy, which he had but juſt begun." The works which remain unſold are :—Livy, 8 vols. large 8vo. 4l. 4s. ; Tacitus, 4 vols. l. p. 2l. 2s. ; Ditto, ſ. p. 1l. 8s. ; Tractatus varii Latini, 5s. ; Perſius, with Notes, 3s. 6d. ; Livii tres Libri, with Notes, from Drakenborch's edition, for the uſe of colleges and ſchools, 7s. ; Bellendenus, with Dr. Parr's Preface, 8s. ; Dr. Parr's Preface, without plates, 3s. ; Ovidii Epiſtolæ, l. p. 4s. 6d. ; Ditto, ſ. p. 2s. 6d. ; Tacitus, de Oratore, 2s. ; Ditto, l. p. 4s. — The family have appointed Mr. W. H. Lunn, of the Claſſical Library, Soho-ſquare, their ſole agent for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of the works at the prices annexed.

The projected alterations for the benefit of the Bodleian Library, mentioned in a former Number, we are ſorry to ſay, were negatived in convocation ; but they are intended ſhortly to be brought forward again in a corrected form.

Mr. J. STODART, whoſe invention for gilding poliſhed ſteel with gold we deſcribed in our laſt Number,* informs us, that a ſimilar proceſs may be performed with platina. That metal, in a ſtate of ſolution, is taken up from the acid by agitation with ether, in the way that gold is, though certainly with leſs avidity. The ethereal ſolution of platina afforded by this proceſs is depoſited on the ſurface of poliſhed iron, or ſteel, forming a coat of defence from ruſt.

Meſſrs. HOBSON and SYLVESTER, of Sheffield, have diſcovered that zinc is in fact a malleable metal. At a temperature between 210° and 300° of Fahrenheit, zinc yields to the hammer, and may be wire-drawn by keeping it at this temperature during the mechanical operation.— An oven, or a hollow metallic veſſel, kept at a due heat, may be uſed for the pieces of zinc, in the ſame manner as the ſmith's forge is uſed for iron and ſteel. Zinc, after having been thus annealed and wrought, continues ſoft, flexible, and extenſible, and does not return to its former partial brittleneſs, but may be bended and applied to the uſes for which zinc has hitherto been thought unfit, ſuch as the fabrication of veſſels, the ſheathing of ſhips, &c.

We formerly announced the invention a marine-ſpencer, to be worn in caſes of danger at ſea. The inventor, Mr. SPENCER, of Bow, having made conſiderable improvements in it, we think it proper to mention its conſtruction, and the uſes to which it may be applied. The ſpencer is a girdle of canvas, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches broad, well ſtuffed with cork-ſhavings ; this is faſtened looſely about the body with ſtraps and buckles, and, to prevent its ſlipping too low, two ſtrong tapes are brought over the ſhoulders, which faſten alſo with buckles. The firſt coſt of this apparatus will not exceed five ſhillings ; and from many experiments made at ſea it will effectually preſerve any perſon from drowning. In caſes of perſons falling overboard, any one unacquainted with ſwimming, if furniſhed with a marine-ſpencer, might ſafely leap after them, and keep them from ſinking, until a boat could be launched. A corner of a ſeaman's locker, ſays the inventor, could not be better employed than in containing one of theſe ſpencers. It would be a deſirable appendage to the life-boat, in caſes where the whole crew could not be taken in at once ; and any number of perſons furniſhed with theſe might be floated aſhore, attached to the boat with ſmall cords.

A Committee of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society have been appointed to inquire into the nature and evidence of thoſe caſes of ſmall-pox which are ſaid to have taken place ſubſequently to cow-pox, and which have excited prejudices againſt vaccine-inoculation.

It is well known that melons frequently, in certain ſituations, loſe their circular form, and grow larger on one ſide than the other, and that theſe miſhapen fruits are always bad. To remedy this, take a ſmall forked ſtick, in proportion to the ſize of the melon, and thruſt it into the ground as nearly as poſſible to the tail of the fruit, taking the precaution to lay a little moſs between the two prongs, and ſuſpend the melon to this fork. In a few days the melon will reſume its form, when the fork may be removed, and the operation is finiſhed. The quality of the fruit remains unchanged.

A ſulphureous ſpring, of great ſtrength and medical powers, was lately diſcovered near Darlington, in the county of Durham, upon Mr. LAMBTON's eſtate.— Baths have been erected upon the ſpot, which are reſorted to with great eagerneſs. An Analyſis of this water, with its Hiſtory and Medical Effects, will ſhortly be publiſhed.

A machine

* See p. 59 of this vol.

A machine has lately been invented by Mr. THOMPSON, one of the Peebleſhire volunteers, for cleaning gravel-walks.—It turns, rakes, and rolls, the gravel by the ſame operation. A ſmall poney will do as much of the work in one hour as could be performed by a dozen men in a day.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, formerly an eminent bookſeller of London, is about to commence an Engliſh Periodical Work at Hamburg, and to open an eſtabliſhment by means of which Engliſh literature may obtain readier acceſs to the Continent.—At preſent few Engliſh books are circulated abroad except through the expenſive medium of the poſt-office.

GARNERIN, in his thirty-fifth aſcent from Moſcow, ſaw, for the firſt time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds in very bright priſmatic colours. When at the height of 12,000 feet he Galvanized himſelf, and obſerved flaſhes of light.

Dr. ROBERT BURTON, of Bent, in the ſtate of Virginia, has ſucceeded in curing the hydrophobia by copious bleeding and the uſe of mercury.

A caſe of the yellow-fever has been recently cured in Jamaica by ſweating in the ſteam of hot ſugar. The lad upon whom this experiment was made was placed cloſe to the ſteams of the coppers, which had an inſtantaneous and happy effect. The pulſe fell from 100 to 70 in a few minutes; the ſweat poured off in ſtreams; his head was immediately relieved; and he did not complain of being too hot, notwithſtanding a breath of air could not enter the room, and he was ſurrounded with the ſteam of ſugar from all the coppers. The proceſs was repeated the next day, after which the patient put on his cloaths, came down ſtairs, ſaid he was quite well, and eagerly called for food.

M. PACCHIANI, of Piſa, has diſcovered that the radical of muriatic-acid is hydrogen. By taking from water, by means of the Galvanic pile, a portion of its oxygen, he aſſerts, that the water was converted into oxymuriatic-acid, and that conſequently muriatic-acid is hydrogen at its minimum of oxidation; the oxymuriatic-acid, hydrogen in the middle ſtate; and water, hydrogen at its maximum of oxidation. A full account of this ſubject will be found in our next Number.

M. GIESECKE, a Pruſſian mineralogiſt, has been for ſome time at Copenhagen. It is thought that the Government is about to ſend him to Greenland upon mineralogical inquiries.

M. HERMAN, profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Dorpat, is about to make a ſecond tour through a part of Ruſſian Finland, in company with a capital draughtſman.—On his return it is expected that he will publiſh an Account of both his Tours.

The hound's-tongue (*cynogloſſum officinale* of Linnæus) has been found by M. Boreux to poſſeſs a valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the ſap is in its full vigour, bruiſed with a hammer, and laid in a houſe, barn, granary, or other place frequented with rats and mice, theſe deſtructive animals immediately ſhift their quarters.

The National Inſtitute has elected M. BURCKHARDT to fill the ſeat in the Section of Aſtronomy, vacant by the death of M. Mechain. They have alſo appointed M. MILLIN keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, in the room of M. Camus, deceaſed.

M. SACHETTI, Secretary of the Italian Academy, and M. TARGIONI, have undertaken a literary magazine at Florence.

M. LAQUIAINE has made ſeveral improvements in the *camera obſcura* By means of an inclined mirror, bodies are magnified to ſuch a degree, that a miniature-picture acquires the dimenſions of the human figure. Another contrivance places objects which appear reverſed in their natural poſition. In ſhort, a ſolar microſcope adapted to the upper part of the *camera* renders it capable of being employed in the open air.

M. POULLEAU has invented a muſical-inſtrument, which he calls the orcheſtrino, which profeſſes to unite the brilliance and expreſſion of the harpſichord and pianoforte with the ſoftneſs of the human voice.

There are at preſent in Paris 455 bookſellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 ſtitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 printſellers, and 71 old-bookſhops; 240 ſellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cookſhops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery-office-keepers, and 975 actors, actreſſes, ſingers, dancers, &c.

A recent cenſus of the United States of North America makes their population amount to about 5,000,000; merchant-ſhipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports above 70,000,000 of dollars; and their public revenue 15,000,000 of dollars.

LIST

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

GEORGICAL Essays, vol. 5, 6; by Dr. Hunter, of York; 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant; by a Lincolnshire Grazier; 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

ANTIQUITIES.

Views of Reading Abbey, with those of the Churches originally connected with it, in the County of Berks; together with some Monuments of antiquities, remaining in those Churches, containing thirty three Engravings, with descriptions; 4to. 2l. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Maria Antoinetta, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France and Navarre, including several important Periods of the French Revolution, from its Origin to the 16th of October, 1793, the Day of her Majesty's barbarous Execution; by Joseph Weber, foster Brother of the unfortunate Queen; translated from the French, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. vol. 1. royal 8vo.

Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes, containing Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical, of the English, Scottish, and Irish Stages, during a period of Forty Years; 4 vols. 16s. boards.

The Life of the late John Elwes, esq. corrected and enlarged with an Appendix entirely new; by Edward Topham, Esq. with a Head of the Author, and of Mr. Elwes; 4s. 6d. boards.

COMMERCE.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them; by David Macpherson; 4 vols 4to. 8l. 8s. boards.

European Commerce, or new and secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems; by J. Jepson Oddy; 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon on the Duty of the Relations of those who are in dangerous Illness, and the Hazard of hasty Interments; preached at Lancaster, July 17, 1805.

Practical Essays on Select Parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; by the Rev. T. Biddulph, A. M. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s. boards.

The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, especially those of a Private Nature; by the Rev. J. Robinson, M. A. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Occasional Discourses on various Subjects, with copious Annotations; by Richard Munkhouse, D. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s bds.

The Doctrine of the Bible; briefly gathered through the whole Course of the Scripture, by Question and Answer; edited by Jas. Trevena Coulton; 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Oxford; by the Bishop of that Diocese, in 1805. 1s.

A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Northampton, at Oundle, May 27, 1805; by the Rev. Sam. Heyrick, M. A. Rector of Brampton. 1s.

Remarks on the Duties of the Clerical Profession, with respect to the Cultivation of Learning; in a Charge delivered at St. Alban's, June 10, 1805; by J. Holden Pott, A. M. Preb. of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Albans. 2s.

Sermons sur les Points les plus Importans de la Doctrine Evangelique, par Rev. E. Gibert de Guernesey; 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Five Sermons, viz. 1. On Redemption. 2. Incorrect Views of Salvation exploded. 3. On Salvation by Grace through Faith. 4. On True Religion. 5 The True Christian's Conflict and Triumph; by the Rev. William Pryce. 3s.

The Old Testament Illustrated, being Explications of Remarkable Facts and Passages in the Jewish Scriptures, which have been objected to by Unbelievers, in a Series of Lectures to Young Persons; by Samuel Parker, 12mo. 6s.

A Second Warning to Christian Professors, occasioned by some Passages in the First, containing Injurious Reflections on Protestant Dissenters; in Five Letters to the Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M. 1s.

Sermons on Practical Subjects, for the Use of Families, with a Prayer added to each Sermon, and Referrences to Lessons, Psalms and Hymns, by the Rev. S. Girle, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; printed for the Author, by S. Hodgson, and to be had of him at West Auckland; also of T. Conder, Bucklersbury; J. Simco, Warwick-street, Golden-square, London; price 6s.

DRAMA.

A complete Verbal Index to the Plays of Shake-

Shakeſpeare; by Francis Twiſs, Eſq. 2 vols. 8vo. 3l. 3s. boards.

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The Reapers. Richard Weſtall, Eſq. R. A. delin. R. M. Meadows, ſculpt.

This is intended as a companion to the Storm in Harveſt, a print which was publiſhed ſome years ago. It is a very beautiful deſign, and finely engraved in the chalk manner; but does not give a juſt idea of the ſunny effect of the original; which by the way is become a very common error among our modern engravers.

The following are juſt publiſhed by Mr. Ackerman in the Strand.

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The ox, and lordly bull, not prone to yield;
The lowing herds that crop the verdant field,
From ſimple nature drawn, are here pourtray'd,
And may the ſcholar in his ſtudies aid."

Theſe lines, which in a degree enumerate the animals delineated in the drawing-book, are engraved on the introductory plate. Such a work as this has been hitherto a deſideratum in the arts; for, though we have numerous publications with the rudiments of trees, of landſcapes, &c. &c. ſtrange as it may appear, we have ſcarcely one, diſtinctly treating of thoſe domeſtic animals that daily come under our obſervation. From theſe circumſtances it was thought that a drawing-book of this deſcription would be peculiarly acceptable, and as it may come into the hands of many who have been little converſant with a pencil, the firſt number, which contains ſeven plates, compriſes delineations of ſeparate parts, and outlines, as well as finiſhed heads of ſome of the animals. Mr. V. Huet, who deſigned and engraved the plates, is a miniature painter of acknowledged abilities. This is his firſt eſſay in engraving, and diſplays powers that do him great credit indeed; for the animals are not only correct, but in a peculiar degree characteriſtic. We mean not only individually, but nationally; for a national character they certainly ought to have, though we have too often ſeen Engliſh landſcapes with Cuyp's cows, and Berghem's ſheep. The engravings are admirable imitations of chalk, which taken in all its points, is, perhaps, the beſt ſtyle in which a young practitioner can be initiated, as it leads to a facility in other branches of the arts, and gives a good effect to his early productions.

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lery, by which they will have liberty to make windows in the back-front of the ground-floor ware houſe, now ſo inconveniently dark; and that they alſo have it in contemplation, to purchaſe ſome of the houſes at the back of the gallery, &c. by which they will be enabled to enlarge the premiſes, and render them much more extenſive and convenient for the purpoſes to which they are to be appropriated.

Mr. Holloway's engravings from the Cartoons, now at Hampton-court, are in a forward ſtate; one of them will be publiſhed in the courſe of this year; much is done to two of the others, and a fourth is begun.

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medying the same; and generally shall report on the state and management of the said offices, and suggest any such regulations for the better carrying on the public service therein as may appear to them conducive to the public interest; and they shall also enquire into and state any delays that have arisen in the examining and auditing the public expenditure, and into the mode of conducting public business in the office, and suggest any regulations that may appear to them most effectual for ensuring a regular auditing of all public accounts in future.

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And no commissioner is to hold any civil office of profit during his Majesty's pleasure.

This act shall continue in force for the space of two years, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

The above are the most material clauses in the act; and it is expected that its operation will ultimately effect a complete reform of the widely extended abuses which are now known to prevail in the several departments to which the commissioners are to direct their enquiries.

The next act, which relates to the management and collection of the old and new duties on property, is too long to be noticed in detail in this Magazine; it consists of 113 pages in folio, and besides, a large schedule contains 227 clauses. Its title is as follows, viz.

"An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, for granting a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the Provisions for collecting the said Duties. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 49." (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Although from the extreme length of this Act it is not our intention to enter into a minute abstract of its several clauses, yet there is one, which from its extraordinary inquisitorial character, appears to us to be so extremely partial and unjust (by reason of its operation being confined to one class of the community only) that it is impossible to pass it over without notice.

The 187th clause of this Act (the section here alluded to) is to the following effect.

[Where the income returned shall be under sixty pounds, and shall arise as hereinafter described, the exemption in respect thereof shall be granted according to the following rules:

Whenever the assessors shall have received any declaration of claim to any exemption, wherein the income shall wholly arise from profits within the same parish as less than sixty pounds per annum, they shall deliver the same, if in England, to the churchwardens and overseers, and if in Scotland, to one of the elders of the said parish, and such churchwarden or overseer and elder respectively shall forthwith call a vestry or meeting of the principal inhabitants to inquire into the truth of such declarations on their oaths (which oaths the said churchwarden or overseer and elder is required to administer to not in any case exceeding seven) diligently to inquire and make true presentments of the amount of income of the respective claimants; and the said churchwarden or overseer and elder may examine such claimants, and may require the attendance of any competent persons to give evidence, and may examine such persons touching the income of such claimants, and after such inquiry the jury shall ascertain by their verdict, or the verdict of the major part of them, the full amount

amount of the annual profits of every ſuch claimant; and by their verdict in writing ſhall return under their hands the ſeveral amounts to the aſſeſſors, as alſo the ſeveral amounts of any intereſt or other annual payment to which ſuch claimants are liable, who ſhall deliver the ſame to the commiſſioners for general purpoſes of the ſame diſtrict; but the ſaid commiſſioners, before the allowance of ſuch claims, ſhall examine the aſſeſſors, who ſhall attend the commiſſioners for that purpoſe at ſuch time and place as they ſhall appoint, touching the inquiry and return ſo made; and if the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be ſatisfied with the returns ſo made, they ſhall cauſe the eſtimates to be entered in their books as returned in ſuch verdict, and make an aſſeſſment thereon at the rate preſcribed in the ſaid recited duties and this act, and afterwards grant ſuch exemptions or allowances as they may grant under this act, on the amount of each perſon's income returned in ſuch verdict; but in caſe the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall be diſſatisfied with any return by ſuch verdict, they ſhall hear and determine the merits of ſuch claim as an appeal, of which the party ſhall have due notice: and whenever the veſtry, or ſubſtantial inhabitants, ſhall be ſo numerous as to require the ſelection of ſeven perſons to be ſummoned to the meeting for the purpoſe of ſuch inquiry, ſuch ſelection ſhall be made at the diſcretion of the commiſſioners for general purpoſes acting for the diſtrict, and the expediency of ſuch ſelection ſhall be determined by them in every caſe, of which they ſhall give notice to the officiating miniſter; and none other of the veſtry, or of the inhabitants of ſuch pariſh, ſhall be ſworn upon ſuch inquiry.]

If ſuch an inquiſitorial power is neceſſary to be granted to a veſtry (not at all times compoſed of the moſt liberal and enlightened perſons) for the purpoſe of protecting government againſt fraudulent returns from thoſe who may claim exemptions on the ground of their income being under ſixty pounds per annum, we confeſs we ſee no reaſon why ſuch a parochial ſcrutiny ſhould not extend to the higher orders of ſociety, whoſe notorious evaſions muſt be more prejudicial to the revenue. Upon the whole it is obviouſly partial and unjuſt to ſubject the returns of the induſtrious and humble part of the community to a ſcrupulous inveſtigation in veſtry (which is too frequently compoſed of ignorant perſons and mere jacks in office) while the higher orders in ſociety are free from a ſimilar enquiry.

It is alſo proper to obſerve that, although under this act all incomes of leſs amount than ſixty pounds per annum are not liable to duty, and thoſe of ſixty pounds per annum, and under one hundred and fifty pounds, are only chargeable at an abated rate; yet few perſons know how to proceed under the act to obtain thoſe exemptions, or abatements; for all ſpecific property is chargeable by the commiſſioners of the diſtrict where it lies, and muſt be levied within the diſtrict, unleſs the party proceeds according to the ſtrict directions of the act.

Thus perſons poſſeſſing only a ſmall freehold or income, amounting to ſixty pounds per annum, in reſpect of which they are wholly exempt, or poſſeſſed of an income of ſixty pounds and under one hundred and fifty pounds, for which they are only to be charged at an abated rate muſt inevitably pay in the ſame proportion as others whoſe incomes exceed one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, viz. as perſons at the rate of 6l. 5s. per cent. unleſs they actually proceed to obtain relief from the charge in the manner directed by the act.

The ſame courſe is to be obſerved for claiming abatement in reſpect of children muſt alſo be obſerved, viz.

Every perſon claiming any ſuch exemptions or allowances as aforeſaid muſt deliver a declaration thereof to the aſſeſſors of the pariſh where he reſides, and ſtate the ſpecific ſources of his income, and if the ſurveyors do not object thereto within forty days, the commiſſioners are to grant ſuch exemptions or allowances; but if the ſurveyors object, the party muſt proceed before the commiſſioners by appeal, 183.

And every ſuch claim muſt be made to the commiſſioners of the diſtrict where the claimant reſides, 184.

And where the income ſhall ariſe from property or profits ariſing wholly in the ſame pariſh where the claimant ſhall reſide, the commiſſioners ſhall cauſe an entry thereof to be made in their books, which will be a diſcharge from payment. 187.

But where the income is on property or profits ariſing in different pariſhes or places, under different diſtricts of commiſſioners, then the commiſſioners by whom the claim ſhall have been allowed ſhall grant a certificate of the allowance, all which certificates may be delivered by the party to the collectors of the pariſh where the property lies or is charged, which certificates are to be received as caſh by the collectors.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

An Anthem and two Voluntaries for the Organ and Piano-forte, with a Selection of thirty-eight favourite Pſalm Tunes, amongſt which are ſeveral never before publiſhed. The whole inſcribed to the Rev. Fergus Graham, A. M. By William Howgill, Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.

THIS volume of ſacred muſic will be found to form a good *organiſt's companion*. The anthem, though not without ſome traits of diffuſe in this ſpecies of compoſition, poſſeſſes many points that entitle it to our commendation; and the voluntaries are calculated both to pleaſe the ear and ſhew the performer to advantage. Of the pſalm tunes, thoſe which were already known to the public are ſelected with taſte, and thoſe which come from the pen of Mr. Howgill exhibit conſiderable talent for the production of that familiar kind of church muſic.

A Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte, two Waltzes, an Air with Variations, two Grand Marches, four Dances, and the favourite Scotch Air of Duncan Gray, with eighteen Variations. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Auguſta Viſcounteſs Lowther; by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.

In the ſonata (the firſt piece in this collection) are introduced the "Blue Bell of Scotland," "Spaniſh Guittar," an Iriſh air in Harlequin Amulet, "Away with Melancholy," and "*Viva Tutti*," all with variations which do credit to Mr. Howgill's fancy, while many of the paſſages in the original part of the compoſition are maſterly and ſtriking. The marches are boldly conceived, the dances are ſprightly, and the variations to "Duncan Gray" are taſteful and pleaſing. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, we muſt ſay, is calculated to increaſe Mr. Howgill's profeſſional reputation, and we hope its ſale will be ſuch as to well reward his ingenious labours.

Ten to One; or Linois's Dance, a Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte. Compoſed and inſcribed to Joſeph Huddart, Eſq. by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 1s. 6d.

The circumſtances Mr. Howgill has taken up for muſical imitation in this ſonata are thoſe of the "exertion to get into battle," the "general attack," the "French Admiral's ſhip damaged," the "cries of the wounded," the "purſuit of the Admiral's ſhip by Captain Dance," the "remainder of the French ſquadron ſtealing away," and "the loſs of the Admiral's ſhip." So far as theſe particulars are capable of the imitation intended, the compoſer has acquitted himſelf much to the credit of his judgment: the circumſtances and ſituations here ſelected do not, perhaps, properly ſpeaking, come within the province of muſical delineation; but faſhion is powerfully on the ſide of Mr. Howgill, and if he errs in his choice, the practice of ſome of the moſt reſpectable modern compoſers will keep him in countenance.

"*Anna, thou my firſt and only choſen;*" *a favourite Song, ſung by Mrs. Watler, at ſeveral private Concerts. The Words by Robert Burnes; the Muſic by J. Watler.* 1s.

The melody of this little ſong is ſmooth, tender, and expreſſive. The ideas are obvious, yet ſo connected as to produce a general novelty of effect; and had the excellent author lived to hear the notes here given to his words, he would, we will venture to ſay, have declared them to expreſs the ſentiments that gave them birth.

A Grand March for the Piano-forte or Harp; compoſed, and dedicated to Miſs H. Thornton, by G. E. Griffin. 2s.

This march is conceived with conſiderable boldneſs; and though not marked by any particular originality of idea, produces an effect honourable to Mr. Griffin's abilities. The concluding movement is animated and ſtriking in its ſubject, and exhibits a pleaſing ſeries of well-connected paſſages.

A Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte; compoſed and dedicated to Miſſes Elizabeth Sarah, and Sarah Elizabeth Barber, by T. Latour. 3s.

The eaſy and familiar ſtyle of this duet will recommend it to the notice of all young practitioners. The paſſages, while they are well diſpoſed for the hand, are pleaſingly fancied, and the combined effect of the two *parts* is ſuch as to challenge the approbation of hearers of taſte.

"*Love at Sight;*" *written by Mr. Breach. The Muſic compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Green, by John Jay.* 1s. 6d.

The ſimple, eaſy ſtyle of this melody will pleaſe moſt lovers of ballad muſic.

The ideas are throughout ſuch as the words might naturally ſuggeſt, and ſay much in favour of Mr. Jay's judgment as a vocal compoſer.

"*I love you, by Heav'n, to Madneſs!*" *a Song ſung by Mr. Braham, in Inkle and Yarico, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Altered from the favourite Ballad of "Little Sinning's in Love; by M. G. Lewis, Eſq.* 1s 6d.

The beautiful and emphatical ſimplicity of this little air will not fail to pleaſe all who delight in the melody of the heart. The words are ſweetly tender and highly poetical, and the muſic is ſuch, in every reſpect, as thoſe words might be expected to inſpire in a compoſer of taſte and ſenſibility.

"*Adieu, my Clementina!*" *written on the much-lamented Duke D'Enghien, by J. Rannie. The Muſic compoſed by J. Davy.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Davy has ſet theſe affecting words to a melody perfectly analagous to this melancholy ſubject. With little apparent effort, great effect is produced; which is one of the firſt characteriſtics of good compoſition. Only a compoſer of feeling and judgment could have done equal juſtice to this intereſting little offspring of Mr. Raunie's muſe.

The New-Rigg'd Ship, a favourite Dance, with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Latour. 1s.

Mr. Latour has added five variations to their melody, the laſt of which is *a la militaire*. The whole forms an excellent little exerciſe for thoſe who have made a moderate progreſs on the piano-forte, and will be found as pleaſing as improving.

The Inſtallation; or a Trip to Windſor; a favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano forte. 1s.

We are ſo pleaſed with the arrangement of this air, as to wiſh we knew to whom our praiſe is due. The matter, be who he may, has diſplayed much taſte and good management, and has proved himſelf well qualified for higher efforts.

Six favourite Quick-Steps, compoſed for the Loyal Nottingham Volunteers; adapted for the Piano-forte. 1s.

Theſe are pleaſing trifles, and will be found highly eligible as exerciſes for beginners on the inſtrument for which they are here arranged.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of Auguſt, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ABNEY Robert, Aſhby de la Zouch, dealer. (Smith, Aſhby de la Zouch, and Price, Brown, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn

Baddeley John, Wolverhampton, druggiſt. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Blunt John, and Robert Scollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors. (Allan, Fenchurch ſtreet

Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler. (Becket, Clement's Inn

Bennell John, Gouldſtone ſquare, builder. (Stratton, Shoreditch

Barrow Edward Nathaniel, Leadenhall ſtreet, baker. (Taylor, Old ſtreet road

Canning Edward, jun. Henley in Arden, thread maker. (Carter, Staples Inn

Copp John, and Robert Walker, Stratford, calico printers. (Roach, Nicholas lane

Dugard George, Upper Groſvenor place, victualler. (Croſsfield and Moore, Saliſbury ſtreet

Dawſon James, Copthall buildings, warehouſeman. (Hurd, Temple

Dimond James Ford, Dean ſtreet, Weſtminſter, perfumer. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple

Feltham Samuel, New Sarum, taylor. (Wegener and Weſt, Red Lion ſtreet, Wapping

Fletcher George, Worklop, dealer. (Berry, Walbrook

Freeman Thomas, St. Martin's le Grand, wine merchant. (Barrow, Threadneedle ſtreet

Geoſry Peter, Ruſheton, cotton ſpinner. (Wadſworth, Macclesfield

Graham John Kelly, Fowey, merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn

Hall Thomas, Frome, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton garden

Hill John, Towceſter, grocer. (Faulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn

Heywood William Marſden, cotton ſpinner, (Gleadhill and Payne, Lothbury

Hitchcock James, Oxford ſtreet, picture dealer.

Hennem John, Greenwich, corn dealer. (Fleaney, Chancery lane

Hindle Thomas, Pancras place, bricklayer. (Taylor, Tooke's court.

Himſworth William, Walton, corn dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane

Herbert Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant. (Jackſons, Walbrook

Hubberty John Lodge, barriſter at law and cotton ſpinner. (Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane

Hughes William, Croſs court, Long acre, money ſcrivener. Burdon, St. Andrew's court

Johnſon William, Edgware road, collar maker. (Impey and Wightman, Temple

Jackſon William, Manchester, hat lining cutter. (Duckworth and Chippindall, Manchester

Johnſon Coulſon, Knightsbridge, ſtable keeper. (Minſhull and Veal, Millbank ſtreet, Weſtminſter

Jones Robert Scatchard, Mark lane, corn dealer. (Adams, Old Jewry

Ludlam Joſeph, Stoke Bruern, victualler. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion ſquare

Lovelock Charles, Durham ſtreet, dealer in wine. (Williams and Sherwood

Larkin Edmund, Shefford, ſhopkeeper. (Hurd, Temple

Leakin John, Worceſter-ſtreet, Southwark, millwright. Smith, Adelphi

Mence Richard Mugg, Worceſter, money ſcrivener. (Price, Lincoln's Inn

Mac Caun William, Blackwall, victualler. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe

Moule John, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride court

Moggridge Anna, Cranbourn ſtreet, milliner, &c. (Wells, Spitalfields

Newall John, Briſtol, merchant. (James, Gray's Inn ſquare

Ogden Ralph, Bottany, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

Rennell William, jun. Totneſs, mercer. (Alexander, Bedford row

Richardby

Richardby James, jun. Durham, joiner. (Pringle and Wasborough, Greville ſtreet
Robertſon David, Biſhopſgate without, taylor. (Beaurain, Union ſtreet
Rolfe Joſeph, Bream's buildings, timber merchant. (Allingham, St. John's ſquare
Richards Joſeph, Rotherhithe, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane
Starr John, Worceſter, brandy merchant. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Stone William, Southwark, hop merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick ſquare
Sizeland John, Wimpole ſtreet, Taylor. (Smith, Adelphi
Smithſon Richard, Hull, innkeeper. (Ritſon, Hull
Smith William, Baſing lane, warehouſeman. (Rutherford, Bartholomew cloſe
Scholefield John, Cateaton ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Lamb, Alderſgate ſtreet
Slater Thomas, Leiceſter, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch ſtreet buildings
Slaymaker John, Redcroſs ſtreet, tallow chandler. (Vincent and Upſtone, Bedford ſtreet, Bedford ſquare
Timms Samuel, Aſhby de la Zouch, Miller. (Price, Browne, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn
Thomas James, Lightpile, and Anthony Bond, Stanley's End, clothier's. (Croome, Stroud, and Vizard, Gray's Inn
Wood Joſeph, Bromley, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
Wardell Thomas, Darlington, innkeeper. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn
Wing William, Stamford, victualler. (Redifer, Stamford
Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thodey, Poultry, Scotch factors. (Collins, Spital ſquare
Whitnale William, Milton, miller. (Hinde and Brace, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Alderſon Chriſtopher, Beccles, grocer, Auguſt 31
Arthey Elliot, Liverpool, dealer, September 10, final.
Axs Joſeph, and William Taylor, Oxford, corn dealers, September 3
Barr John, Wantage, money ſcrivener, Auguſt 17
Beaver William, and John Jones, Bradford, clothiers, September 4
Barker Thomas, Brickwall, victualler, Auguſt 28, final
Bigwood John, Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſeman, October 19
Baker Thomas, and John Shorland, Exeter, woollen drapers, Auguſt 31, final
Bartlett Robert, Stretton, timber merchant, September 21, final
Carpenter John, Thetford, dealer, Auguſt 30, final
Cox Daniel, ſen. and Daniel Cox, jun. Mark lane, brandy merchants, Auguſt 17
Cory George, Great Yarmouth, upholder, Auguſt 10, final.
Charles James, and Thomas Lofft, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, Auguſt 21, final
Curtis James and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, Auguſt 28
Chivers William, Newgate ſtreet, dealer, Auguſt 28, final
Chaddock James, and Randle Keay, Wigan, potters, Auguſt 29
Cook Carter, Great New ſtreet, tallow chandler, November 5
Cox John, Leighton Buzzard, corn merchant, Auguſt 27
Carr Benjamin, Heckmondwicke, dealer, September 14, final
Coulſon Thomas, Fenchurch ſtreet, cheeſemonger, September 3
Day Edward, Collingbourne, farmer, Auguſt 21
Dike George, Abingdon ſtreet, bootmaker, Auguſt 21
Deuton George, Kingſton upon Hull, dealers, September 16
Dauney William, Windſor, apothecary, September 23
Eſpener Charles, Hull, woollen draper, Auguſt 23
Eſtlin Nathaniel, Hinckley, hoſier. Auguſt 27
Faulkner John, Macclesfield, druggiſt, September 16, final
Gowland George, Chandos ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 14
Gregory Adam, Taviſtock ſtreet, taylor, Auguſt 21
Gardner Franklin, Deptford, dealer, October 22
Geary Thomas, Auſtin friars, merchant, September 17
Gell William Salisbury, Saint Ives, dealer, September 24, final
Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, July 27
Houldſworth Abraham, and Henry Groſvenor, Baſinghall ſtreet
Holden William, Lincoln, coal merchant, Auguſt 29
Harriſon Thomas, and John Brackley Pritchard, Liverpool, dealers, Auguſt 27, final
Harris James, Exeter, coachmaker, Auguſt 27, final
Hill Stephen, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, oil and colourman, Auguſt 28
Hardman Joſeph, Manchester, merchant, Auguſt 22
Heſketh William, Thomas and Henry, Cheſter, bankers, Auguſt 27
Heſketh William, Thomas and Henry, Cheſter, bankers, September 17
Horſman Edward, and John Horſman, Chipping Campden, bankers, September 10
Houlding John, and James William Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, September 18
Irvin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, Auguſt 30, final
Jones William, Glouceſter, dealer, October 3, final
Jones Samuel, John Milſom, and Samuel Howard, Bradford, clothiers, September 4, final
Lichigaray Samuel, and Matthew Dunsford, Baſinghall ſtreet, merchants, Joint eſtate September 27, ſeparate eſtate September 28
Lowman John, Whitchurch, coachmaſter, Auguſt 19, final
Loſh George, William Loſh, and John Robinſon, Newcaſtle, ironmongers, Auguſt 21
Lane John, Thomas Fraſer, and Thomas Boyliſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final
Marſton Samuel, St. Alban's, corn dealer, November 2
Merſon Edward, Ilminſter, mercer, Auguſt 17
Mellor Joſeph, and George Pratt, Leek, dealers, Auguſt 17, final
Medway John, Rawſon, dealer, September 9
Mozley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, dealer, October 29
Morris George, Moorfields, leatherſeller, December 2
Peck Anthony, Graveſend, builder. Auguſt 17
Platt George, Saddleworth, clothier, Auguſt 14
Pullin Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, Auguſt 2
Preſgrave Edward, Spalding, merchant, Auguſt 31
Pickman William, Great Newport ſtreet, watchmaker, Auguſt 21
Pitts William, Boſton, dealer, Auguſt 29, final
Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, September 13, final
Prieſtley John, Fieldhead, John Prieſtley the younger and Amelia Prieſtley, Upper Clapton, and Joſeph Prieſtley, Great St. Helen's, merchant, September 12
Roſe Charles, Weſtminſter, cheeſemonger, Auguſt 21
Roby Samuel, and Edward Roby, Wood ſtreet, hoſiers, September 14
Ranſon Lilbeus, Charing croſs, tavern keeper, November 12
Robinſon William, Richard Freeſtone Paris, and Dinah Squires, King ſtreet, Seven Dials, bakers, October 22
Rowland Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggleshall, blanket weavers
Ruſher John, Reading, Berks, hoſier, September 23
Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, July 27, final
Scarfe, Robert, King's Lynn, brewer, Auguſt 20
Sizer John, Maningtree, ſhopkeeper, October 22, final
Seddon George, Alderſgate ſtreet, cabinet maker, October 26
Stephenſon Charles, Parliament ſtreet, ſtationer, September 21
Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, September 24
Sayles Matthew, Joſeph Hancock, and William Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers, September 6
Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, September 9
Townſend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, Auguſt 17
Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, Auguſt 31
Tyndale, William Robins, woodcheſter, grocer, Auguſt 26, final
Turner Joſeph, Stockport, cotton ſpinner, September 30, final
Varley Ingram, Wigan, ſhopkeeper, September 9
Whitaker John, ſenior, and William Whitaker, Stockport, and John Whitaker, Junior, Edgley, cotton manufacturers, Auguſt 15
Walker Edmund, Kidderminſter, grocer, Auguſt 21
Welsborne Charles, Eveſham, grocer, Auguſt 22
Walley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, September 9
Wingate Thomas, Lincoln, linen draper, Auguſt 29
Warlters John, Cornhill, mercer, Auguſt 31
Whitworth James, Alford, brandy merchant, September 6
Weſtoby Edward, Grimsby, ſhopkeeper, September 6
Youard William, North Walſham, Currier, Auguſt 30
Yarrol Thomas, Finsbury-place, taylor, Auguſt 27

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In Auguſt, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

SINCE our laſt we have to record an advantage obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain by Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with an inferior force. The fleet under the Britiſh Admiral conſiſted of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter of eight guns, and a lugger of fourteen; but in the enemy's fleets were nineteen ſail of the line, three fifty-gun ſhips, four frigates, and three ſmaller veſſels, carrying each twenty-eight guns. For the account of the engagement, we ſhall give Sir Robert Calder's own letter, from the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Prince of Wales, July 23, 1805.

SIR,

Yeſterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long 11 deg 17 min W. I was favoured with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, conſiſting of twenty ſail of the line, alſo three large ſhips, armed *en flute*, of about 50 guns each, with five frigates and three brigs; the force under my direction at this time conſiſting of fifteen ſail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger; I immediately ſtood towards the enemy with the ſquadron, making the needful ſignals for battle in the cloſeſt order; and, on cloſing with them, I made the ſignal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the ſquadron in ſucceſſion; this brought us cloſe up under their lee; and when our headmoſt ſhips reached their centre, the enemy were tacking in ſucceſſion. This obliged me to make again the ſame manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which laſted upwards of four hours, when I found it neceſſary to bring-to the ſquadron, to cover the two captured ſhips whoſe names are in the margin.* I have to obſerve, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, a great part of the morning; and very ſoon after we had brought them to action, the fog was ſo very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty ſee the ſhip a-head or a-ſtern of us. This rendered it impoſſible to take the advantages of the enemy by ſignals I could have wiſhed to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete

I have very great pleaſure in ſaying, every ſhip was conducted in the moſt maſterly ſtyle; and I beg leave here publicly to return every Captain, Officer, and Man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my moſt grateful thanks for their conſpicuouſly gallant and very judicious good conduct.

The Hon. Captain Gardner, of the Hero, led the van ſquadron in a moſt maſterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myſelf particularly indebted; as alſo to Captain Cuming, for his aſſiſtance during the action.

Incloſed is a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips. If I may judge from the great ſlaughter on board the captured ſhips, the enemy muſt have ſuffered greatly. They are now in ſight to windward; and when I have ſecured the captured ſhips, and put the ſquadron to rights, I ſhall endeavour to avail myſelf of any opportunity that may offer to give you ſome further account of theſe Combined Squadrons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CALDER.

Honourable Admiral Cornwallis.

Liſt of Ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.

Hero, Hon. A. H. Gardner—1 killed, 4 wounded.
Ajax, William Brown—2 killed, 16 wounded.
Triumph, Henry Inman—5 killed, 6 wounded
Barfleur, George Martin — 3 killed, 7 wounded.
Agamemnon, John Harvey—3 wounded.
Windſor Caſtle, Charles Boyle—10 killed, 35 wounded.
Defiance, C. P. Durham—1 killed, 7 wounded.
Prince of Wales, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder and Captain W. Cuming—3 killed, 20 wounded.
Repulſe, Hon. A K. Legge—4 wounded.
Raiſonable, Joſias Rowley—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Dragon, Edward Griffiths—None.
Glory, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Stirling and Captain Samuel Warren—1 killed, 1 wounded.
Warrior, S. Hood Linzee—None.
Thunderer, W. Lechmere—7 killed, 11 wounded.
Malta, Edward Buller—5 killed, 40 wounded.

FRIGATES.

Egyptienne, Hon. C. E. Fleming—No return.
Syrius, W. Prowſe—2 killed, 3 wounded.
Frisk cutter, Lieutenant J. Nicolſon—None.
Nile lugger, Lieutenant G. Fenne—None.

Total—11 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

* San Rafael, 84 guns. Firm, 74 guns.

No

No accounts have been received reſpecting the loſs on board the enemy's fleet, but it was probably very conſiderable, as in the St. Rafael, one of the captured ſhips, there were 300 killed and wounded.

From the latter part of Sir Robert Calder's letter, and from the aſſertions of Lieutenant Nicholſon, who brought home the intelligence, the public were led to anticipate a ſecond engagement, and a more deciſive victory; but in this they have been ſtrangely diſappointed. On the 26th the enemy's fleet diſappeared, and it is now known they firſt got into Vigo, and, after refitting, made for and obtained the port of Ferrol, where there are, at leaſt, thirty-ſeven ſail of the line, beſides ſhips of inferior force. The following letter from Sir Robert Calder was inſerted in the London Gazette of the 6th inſt. without any comment:—

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 3, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Calder, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. dated on board His Majeſty's ſhip the Prince of Wales, July 25, 1805.

SIR,

I am induced to ſend, by the Windſor Caſtle, a triplicate of my diſpatch of the 23d inſtant. Owing to a very great omiſſion of my Secretary, who, from indiſpoſition, and an interlineation in my firſt letter, neglected to inſert the name of Rear-Admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to requeſt you will be pleaſed to cauſe the miſtake to be corrected as early as poſſible. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CALDER.

Admiral Cotton, with twenty ſail of the line, is appointed to the blockade of Ferrol, and Sir Robert Calder is returning home.

The intelligence from the Eaſt Indies has been rather of a gloomy nature. The war with HOLKAR has not been finiſhed, but has been carried on with conſiderable loſs on our part. In our extracts from the Calcutta Gazette will be found a detail of the repulſe of General Lord Lake, in five ſucceſſive attacks upon the fort of Bhurtpore, the laſt and ſtrongeſt hold of Holkar. It was aſſailed and defended with equal obſtinacy, and though favourable terms were offered to the Britiſh army, it ſeems to have been the reſolution of the Governor General and Lord Lake, to accept of nothing ſhort of an abſolute and unconditional ſurrender. Previouſly to theſe bloody combats, the Rajah, for the ſake of peace, offered to pay the expences of the war, and made other conceſſions. Theſe were refuſed, and the Indian Prince prepared to defend himſelf. No regular account has yet been publiſhed of our loſs; but it is ſtated to have been not leſs than three thouſand men killed and wounded, including more than a hundred officers.

This Gazette concludes with an account of the taking of the fort of Bommen Gong, by Captain Hutchinſon, with little loſs.

Bhurtpore is an important fortreſs, in one of the fineſt diſtricts of India. The force with which Lord Lake ſat down before the town did not exceed twelve thouſand men, and the works were of ſo great an extent that he was not able to maſque more than about a fourth part of them.—All the other parts of the garriſon had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the Rajah are very brave and faithful. The General attacked the fortreſs at firſt under many diſadvantages, being unprovided with motars and a proper battering train. Theſe deficiencies having been ſupplied, it was hoped that the reſiſtance of Holkar could not be protracted much longer. The ſiege might be continued ſix weeks, after which the ſeaſon would compel the beſiegers to abandon it.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, &c.

The negotiations between the Emperor of Ruſſia and Bonaparte, which at one period excited conſiderable expectation, as leading to a general pacification among the Powers of Europe, has been terminated, and Baron Novoſiltzoff, the Miniſter appointed by Ruſſia to this important office, delivered the following Manifeſto upon his quitting Berlin.

Note from his Excellency Baron Novoſiltzoff, to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Miniſter of State.

"When His Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, in compliance with the wiſhes of His Britannic Majeſty, had reſolved to ſend the Underſigned to Bonaparte, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the Court of London, his Ruſſian Majeſty was guided by two ſentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted, namely, his deſire, on the one hand, to ſupport a Sovereign who was ready to make exertions and ſacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the States of Europe from a pacific diſpoſition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, muſt be conſidered as very ſincere.

"The exiſting diſagreement between Ruſ-

ſia

ſia and France could have placed inſurmountable obſtacles in the way of a negotiation of peace by a Ruſſian Miniſter; but his Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia did not heſitate for a moment to paſs over all perſonal diſpleaſure, and all uſual formalities.

"His Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia availed himſelf of the mediation of His Pruſſian Majeſty, when he requeſted paſſports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared, that he ſhould only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary ſhould enter directly upon a negotiation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had aſſumed; and that Bonaparte ſhould give explicit aſſurances that he was ſtill animated by the ſame wiſh for a general peace which he had appeared to ſhew in his Letter to His Britannic Majeſty.

"This preliminary aſſurance was the more neceſſary, ſince Bonaparte had aſſumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the Anſwer given by His Britannic Majeſty to his Letter of the 1ſt of January; a title which in itſelf put a new obſtacle in the way of the deſired reſtoration of peace.

"After His Pruſſian Majeſty had tranſmitted the poſitive Anſwer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it perſevered in the intention ſincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation, His Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia accepted the paſſports the more readily, becauſe the French Government ſhewed ſo ſtrong an inclination to tranſmit them.

"By a freſh aggreſſion of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, the Union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. This event of itſelf, the circumſtances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to haſten the execution thereof, the moment which has been choſen to carry the ſame into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregate which muſt terminate the ſacrifices which His Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia would have made, at the preſſing requeſt of Great Britain, and in the hope of reſtoring the neceſſary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation.

"Without doubt His Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia would not have inſiſted ſo ſtrenuouſly on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would reſpect the firſt tie which holds ſociety together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot poſſibly be believed, that Bonaparte, when he granted the paſſports, which were accompanied with the moſt pacific declarations, ſeriouſly intended to fulfil them; becauſe during the time which would neceſſarily elapſe between the granting of the paſſports and the arrival of the Underſigned at Paris, he took meaſures which, far from facilitating the reſtoration of peace, were of ſuch a nature, that they annihilated the very grounds of peace.

"The Underſigned, in recalling to the recollection of His Excellency Baron Hardenberg facts with which the Cabinet of His Pruſſian Majeſty is very minutely acquainted, muſt, at the ſame time, inform him, that he has juſt now received from His Ruſſian Majeſty an Order dated the 9th (21ſt) June, to return the annexed paſſports immediately, and to requeſt your Excellency to tranſmit the ſame to the French Government, with this preſent Declaration, ſince no uſe whatever can be made of them in the preſent ſtate of affairs.

"The Underſigned avails himſelf of the opportunity to renew to His Excellency the aſſurance of his reſpect.

(Signed) "N. VON NOVOSILTZOFF.

"*Berlin, 23d June, O. S.*
(*10th July*) 1805."

This note was immediately tranſmitted by all the Foreign Miniſters reſiding at Berlin to their reſpective Courts by expreſs.

ANSWER TO M. NOVOSILTZOFF'S NOTE.

From the Moniteur of July 24.

BERLIN, JULY 15.—M. Novoſiltzoff left this capital yeſterday for St. Peterſburg. He had a long conference with Mr. Jackſon, the Britiſh Envoy at Berlin.

"The miſſion of that Ruſſian Envoy was announced to all Europe ſeveral months before it commenced; and this was ſufficient to render it abortive. It alſo became the ſubject of many diſcuſſions, calculations, and intrigues. After M. Novoſiltzoff had been repreſented rather as a bearer of orders than as a negotiator, his miſſion was repreſented under another colour, to render it leſs hateful. He was to negotiate, they ſaid, with none but the Emperor himſelf. They who propagated theſe idle reports, well knew that all demands of that nature, deviating from the regard due to a great Power, muſt on that very account fruſtrate a miſſion, the purport of which was not very evident; and what fully proves the uncertainty and obſcurity of it is, that it was ſucceſſively an object of orders and counter-orders. Now, every thing well conſidered, the counter-order which calls Novoſiltzoff back to St. Peterſburgh, is probably more favourable for peace than the order by which he was ſent to Paris.

"If the object of his miſſion was to allay the coolneſs exiſting between France and Ruſſia, he would probably have ſucceeded. What, indeed, have France and Ruſſia to do with each other? Independent of each other, they are unable to hurt, but all-powerful to do good to one another. If the Emperor

peror of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Ruſſia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Perſia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the diſcuſſions on the ſubject of her boundaries, and does not much increaſe her power: the latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two Powers of the firſt rank, which have long ſtood in the ſame political rank with France and Ruſſia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caſpian and the Black Seas. If the Ruſſian Cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the juſt boundaries by which France is to be limited on all ſides, then that Cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views with Herſchel's teleſcope from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the Emperor of the French and ſome tribes in the Apennines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French ſhould not ſee what becomes of the ancient and illuſtrious Empire of Solyman and of Perſia; that he ſhould not ſee that for ten years paſt the whole Caucaſus had been united with Ruſſia, at the ſolitary requeſt of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Ruſſia; that ſhe has ſubjected to herſelf the mouths of the Phaſis, and conſtructed forts there; that thereby obliging the Porte to ſuffer her conqueſts, ſhe has procured great advantages to herſelf for purſuing her conqueſts into the centre of Perſia.

"Is, then, the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weakneſs, that he muſt coolly liſten to a Ruſſian Commiſſary, calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Ruſſia, and with which ſhe has no relation? that he muſt cloſe his eyes from ſeeing, and reſtrain from anſwering, when Sultan Selim has leſs to ſay in Conſtantinople than a ſimple Envoy from St. Peterſburg; when the Boſphorus is violated, and the conſequences of the occupation of the Crimea, and of the mouths of the Phaſis, are felt in full force; when the cries of the Seraglio, although fettered by fear, awaken all Europe; and, laſtly, when there is not a Pacha in the Morea, not a Muſſulman in Conſtantinople, but expects every morning to ſee a fleet from the Black Sea caſting anchor at the foot of the Seraglio, and a Herald reading the Declaration of War: and to hear the report of muſkets in the gardens of the Grand Signior?

"But if a Ruſſian Commiſſary, coming to Paris to ſay, that a diminution of influence in Italy was demanded, ſhould ſay, at the ſame time, that a guarantee ſhall be given for Perſia and the Porte; that the Boſphorus ſhall no more be violated, but remain ſhut, according to the practice of all times, againſt the ſhips of all Powers; that the Treaty of 1798 ſhall not be renewed; that the ſubjects of the Porte ſhall no longer navigate under Ruſſian colours; that the regiments inliſted for the Ruſſian ſervice in Albania, at a great expence, ſhall be diſbanded; that the ſhips in the Black Sea ſhall never be ſo numerous as to endanger the Porte of being menaced in her own capital, before the Powers of Europe can be informed of her danger; that the Phaſis ſhall be evacuated, and the Caucaſus reſtored to the Shah of Perſia, and that tranquillity ſhall again be given to that vaſt Empire, after ſo many years of internal wars and calamities; then it would be eaſy to conceive what would be the effect of ſuch language; and although we are not in the ſecret of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, we dare ſay the Emperor of the French would be ready to meet ſo noble an agreement; he would liſten, not to menaces, but to a deſire to conſolidate the independence of nations and the happineſs of mankind. Whatever ſacrifices he ſhould make for the independence of the Porte and of Perſia, he would ſtill be a gainer; poſterity, for which he labours, would acknowledge him its deliverer, and admire the acuteneſs of that reaſon, which made him diſcover beforehand that the Ruſſians would be the oppreſſors of the whole world, even as they now oppreſs the North, and the eſtabliſhment of that univerſal monarchy with which Europe has been ſo much frightened, and which has been ſo long held up to its view as the aim of the French Nation, which compriſes every thing in itſelf, and can never be dangerous to the independence of other countries.

"If the Ruſſian Plenipotentiary came with a Meſſage from England, who is there but ſees the difficulties, the unavoidable trouble, which new inſtructions, new pretenſions of Ruſſia would introduce? Of whatever nature the objects may be which divide England and France, thoſe nations would then be obliged to expect the deciſion of their differences from a far diſtant country, to which the intereſt of both is ſo little known.

"When the Cabinet of London applauded the Miſſion of M. Novoſiltzoff, it did ſo, becauſe it hoped not only to bring over Ruſſia, but alſo to draw in Auſtria and Pruſſia along with her; for it knows full well, that the concurrence of Ruſſia alone will not allow it to think of the infame plans of partition which it has formed againſt France, and of which, in its madneſs, it never ceaſes to dream. If the Engliſh Government is deſirous of peace, it will recollect, that it can only reply to a French Note by an Engliſh Note. Theſe two languages are eaſily tranſlated, and the intervention of another would only render the negotiation more intricate.

"Could M. Novoſiltzoff himſelf be accurately acquainted with ſuch knotty affairs? Did he know, that at the time of the Treaty of Amiens, the Empire of Myſore was not wholly united to the Engliſh poſſeſſions?

That the Empire of the Mahrattas was annihilated? That England has doubled her power in India, and that no European ſhip can ſail in thoſe ſeas? Did he think that France would give up her commerce with India for ever? Did he alſo ſee, that that commerce alone was not the main point; that England has obtained that point which Catharine never would ſuffer, by her cannon at Copenhagen; that, what France never will allow, was obtained of Ruſſia, by Nelſon, in the Gulph of Finland; that ſince that Treaty, ſo contrary to the rights of which even the nations the leaſt bold are jealous, various interpretations have been made of the right of blockade; that whole rivers have been blockaded; that Cadiz was blockaded, even when our ſquadrons were maſters in the Streights; that Venice is blockaded, although no Engliſh has been ſeen there for ſix months paſt, and that no neutral veſſel was ſeen there neither during ſix months; the effects of a ſtrange connivance in other Powers? At Venice, Trieſte, Liſbon, and in the northern ports, all ſhipments for Genoa were ſtopped from the moment that port was declared in a ſtate of blockade.

"Did that Plenipotentiary come to ſay, that Ruſſia had procured the liberty of the Indies, and of the European commerce in India; the recognition of the univerſal ſovereignty of the ſeas; the renunciation of all the interpretations concerning the right of of blockade, henceforth limited to countries attacked, or in danger of being taken, and (in the true ſenſe of the word *to blockade*) ſurrounded on all ſides? Did he at the ſame time come to demand, that the Crown of Italy ſhould be placed on another head, and to require the ſurrender of ſome parts of the territory on the other ſide of the Alps? If this was the caſe, he ſhould have been welcome; he would have met with no obſtacles, and his undertaking would have been crowned with ſucceſs.

"But if he, approving what England does, recognizing her right to ſearch all ſhips, to place whole kingdoms in a ſtate of blockade, applauding the immenſe increaſe of her power in India, came to repreſent to France, that ſhe ought to evacuate Parma and Genoa, and renounce the Crown of Italy; then it would appear that it was evidently intended to oppreſs France; then it would be France which they would wiſh to bring back to thoſe times when Poland was partitioned without its own conſent, when means were found to terrify a degenerate race, to deprive it of the conſciouſneſs of its worth, and even of the will of oppoſing the oppreſſion. France has arms, courage, and armies; yea, of whatever nature the coalition ſhall be which the Engliſh Miniſters may find means to form, France, though regretting the influence of Engliſh gold on the Continent, will diſſolve the gordian-knot as well as the two preceding. As often as they ſhall ſtep in between both to reduce England within equitable and decent bounds, no ſacrifice will be too hard for France; but if they will lay the whole weight upon her, ſhe will ſee in thoſe intentions nothing but hatred, envy, and inſult; and one muſt be very ignorant in calculating the power and ſtate of affairs, to hope to ſucceed always.

"Poland has been partitioned; France muſt have for it Belgium and the Banks of the Rhine. The Crimea has been occupied, the Caucaſus, the Mouths of the Phaſis, &c.; France muſt have a compenſation in Europe; The principles of ſelf-preſervation require it.

"Is a General Congreſs of Europe wiſhed for? Well. Let each Power place at the diſpoſal of that Congreſs the conqueſts which ſhe has made within the laſt fifty years; re-eſtabliſh Poland, reſtore Venice to its Senate, Trinidad to Spain, Ceylon to Holland, and the Crimea to the Porte; withdraw to a diſtance from the Phaſis and the Boſphorus; give up Caucaſus and Georgia; let the Porte, after ſo many diſaſters, take a little breath; let the dominion of the Mahratta, and the kingdom of Myſore, be re-eſtabliſhed, or no longer remain the excluſive property of England—then ſhall France recede within her ancient boundaries, and in ſo doing, France aſſuredly will not be the greateſt loſer. Whence then this furious outcry, this ſummons to a cruſade againſt a Power which for the laſt fifty years has derived leſs advantage than any other from the revolutions of States, and the changes which have taken place in every part of the globe, and which, uniformly victorious, has retained nothing of her conqueſts but what was neceſſary to form an equitable compenſation?

"Europe had ſuſtained ſeveral dreadful ſhocks; ſocial order revived; the Peace of Amiens re-eſtabliſhed the general ſyſtem.—A feeble Miniſtry, an unexampled arrogance, have kindled the flames of war anew, and expoſed the peace of all nations to a ſtate of uncertainty. The Continental Prince who ſhall firſt join in this project of general ſubverſion, who ſhall firſt give the ſignal for war, will be anſwerable for all the calamities which may enſue from it, and ſubject himſelf to the merited curſe of the exiſting generation.

"It is the opinion of every intelligent perſon, that the reſult of a war on the Continent can have no other tendency than to increaſe the power of France. They are alſo perſuaded that ſhe will not always have the weakneſs, from a pure feeling of generoſity, and the vain hope of promoting the happineſs of mankind, and the peace of the whole world, to evacuate numerous and populous conqueſts.

"It is the faſhion at preſent to inveigh againſt the ambition of France; had ſhe, however, been diſpoſed to retain the territories conquered by her arms, the half of Auſ-

tria,

tria, the States of Venice, the kingdom of pies, Switzerland, and Holland, would ſtill have been ſubject to her dominion. The real boundaries of France are the Rhine and the Adige. Did not the French penetrate beyond the Adige and the Rhine? Were they prevented by force of arms from taking the Sulza and the Drave as their boundaries? Or did they not forego thoſe boundaries from a generous moderation? It is in the natural courſe of things that men ſuch as Woronzoff, Thugut, and Acton (to whom Europe gives little credit for capacity, while it aſcribes to them hatred againſt every thing that is great and liberal, and who have ſold their conſciences for Engliſh gold), ſhould exert all their influence to reproduce the calamities of war. The proſperity of nations has occaſioned the loſs or the diminution of their credit; and this, too, is fortunate for Princes. There are ſome who have ceaſed to reign in conſequence of liſtening to their counſels.

"The calamities of a Continental war would fall neither upon Ruſſia nor England, inaſmuch as the ſcene of action would be in Germany or Italy. What intereſt then can the French, the Italians, and the Germans, take in the mediation of Powers which would employ the moment when they were engaged in the moſt ſanguinary attacks on each other to accompliſh the downfall of the Turkiſh and Perſian Empires; the conſtant policy of the Northern States has been to provoke wars from which they themſelves had nothing to dread. Thus it was that Catharine for ſeveral years permitted Auſtria and Pruſſia to carry on the war, ſtill promiſing them aſſiſtance, which, however, could not prevent the French armies from appearing before the gates of Vienna. Thus it was that the late Emperor of Ruſſia extended the calamities of war by furniſhing Auſtria with auxiliaries, at a time when Auſtria would, without them, have acquired many advantages; — auxiliaries, however, who, upon the firſt reverſe, trod back their ſteps, and in the middle of a campaign left their allies to ſuſtain alone all the preſſure of war, which they had promiſed to ſhare in common with them.

"In a word, France and Ruſſia can gain nothing by a miſunderſtanding; they can inflict on each other no injury by a war; and whatever may be the policy of either, there is nothing in which they can find ſo much advantage as in maintaining a good underſtanding with each other. We have already declared, and once more repeat it, that if Ruſſia evacuates the Boſphorus, Caucaſus, Phaſis, Georgia, &c. France will accede to any arrangements which can be required with reſpect to Italy. But, unfortunately, it is too well known, that no one finds pleaſure in ſacrifices of this nature; and hence France muſt be allowed to indemnify herſelf ſo as to compenſate for ſuch advantages as are obtained by the other powers.

"As to England, the Treaty of Amiens is ſtill in force. It was concluded after a deliberate and long inveſtigation of the reciprocal intereſts of the two States; it was broken unexpectedly, and upon idle pretences. Reeſtabliſh that Treaty, and both States are at peace. But if England requires new conditions—if ſhe wiſhes to enter into a diſcuſſion reſpecting the frontiers of France on the ſide of Italy—let her give to France a ſhare of the Mahratta territory; let her, in ſhort, adopt maxims conſiſtent with the independence of the other Powers.

"But the Engliſh will perhaps ſay, 'It is better to ſink than to conſent that the flag ſhall protect the cargo—that a veſſel, for whatever ſhe contains, or whatever is done on board her, ſhall be accountable only to the Sovereign of the State to which ſhe belongs—that the Indies ſhall ceaſe to be our property, or that any other Power whatſoever ſhall have a right to ſhare with us in our ſuperiority in the Indies!" Do not you then expect that France ſhall enter into diſcuſſions with you upon points which do not concern you, or do you conſent to enter into diſcuſſions with her upon points which involve the ſacred intereſts of all nations?—France duly appreciates the advantages of peace: but ſhe will carry on the war as long as it ſhall be neceſſary towards maintaining the honour of her flag, and the preponderance which it has acquired; and until ſhe has obtained the aſſurance, that in whatever quarter of the world a Frenchman may ſhew himſelf, he ſhall not have occaſion to bluſh in conſequence of the inſults and arrogant aſſumptions of the Engliſh."

At preſent there is every appearance of a Continental war, in which Ruſſia and Auſtria will unite their reſpective forces againſt France. This may divert Buonaparte from the project of invading theſe kingdoms, for which great preparations have been made on the oppoſite coaſt.—Whatever opinions individuals may form reſpecting the threatened attack, there is no doubt that the Adminiſtration judge it wiſe and prudent to be proviſed againſt the blow. They have, in conſequence, directed every volunteer-corps in the kingdom to be ready at a moment's warning to march towards the ſcene of action.

The following Circular Letter has been ſent to the different volunteer-corps throughout the kingdom:

SIR, *Auguſt* 8, 1805.

In conſequence of intelligence received by Government of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to ſail from thence, and of the increaſed preparations of the French at Boulogne and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from His Royal Highneſs

Highneſs the Commander in Chief, to direct the General Officers, and Inſpecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer Corps, to give notice to thoſe Corps of the poſſibility of their being ſpeedily called upon for ſervice; and alſo to ſuſpend all furloughs for working during the harveſt till further orders. I have the honour to be,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, HARRINGTON,
General Commanding the London Diſtrict.

WEST INDIES.

The lateſt intelligence from this quarter announces the fate of Deſſalines, and that his troops have have been driven from the Spaniſh part of St. Domingo. He has loſt a very conſiderable part of his army, and much of that which remains with him cannot be depended upon.

The homeward-bound Barbadoes fleet has ſafely arrived; and it is with great regret that we are obliged to add, that the Combined Fleets, while in the Weſt Indies, captured fourteen ſail of Antigua merchantmen the day after they left the port.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

FEBRIS	2
Cholera	1
Diarrhœa	17
Rheumatiſmus	3
Phthyſis	8
Catarrhus	8
Dyſpnœa et Tapis	13
Dyſpepſia	12
Hypochondriaſis	9
Epilepſia	1
Amenorrhœa	14
Cephalœi	1
Anaſarca	5
Morbi cutanei	16
Morbi infantiles	19

The laſt month has not been marked by the extraordinary predominance of any individual diſeaſe. Complaints of the bowels have indeed, as is uſual about this period of the year, prevailed to a conſiderable extent; but decided cholera has been rare.

A remarkable inſtance has recently occurred, in which a fit of epilepſy immediately followed a paroxyſm of anger. An attack of what are called nervous affections, in all their various and miſcellaneous forms, not unfrequently originate from ſome agitation or impetuous movement of the mind. The important influence of ill managed paſſions is by no means ſufficiently appreciated.

To a careleſs adjuſtment or an inſufficient regulation of the mental, are to be attributed, much more frequently than it is in general imagined, the diſorders and anomalous irregularities that occur in the corporeal department of our frame.

Pharmacy is but a ſmall part of phyſic. In the ſucceſsful treatment of diſeaſe, other and more powerful agents muſt often be employed than are to be found amidſt the medicinal variety of the ſhops. The art of *healing* implies, in a metaphorical as well as a literal ſenſe, a knowledge of the human heart—the anatomy of the mind as well as that of the body. Medical cannot be ſeparated from moral ſcience without reciprocal and eſſential mutilation.

This remark applies more particularly to a proper knowledge and treatment of their complaints, whoſe rank and circumſtances in life entitle them to the falſely envied privileges of luxury and leiſure.

The diſeaſes of the poor and the rich are not eſſentially different. Similar debility and diſorder are produced in the one inſtance directly, and in the other indirectly, by a very full and high, or by a very low and meagre regimen.

The indigent wretch whoſe ſcanty fare ſcarcely is ſufficient to ſupport the ſtamina of exiſtence, and the no leſs wretched debauchee, whoſe intemperate indulgence daily accelerates the period of his deſtruction, may both with an equal propriety be ſaid to *live hard*. The only important diſtinction that exiſts between the diſeaſes of the vulgar and of the more faſhionable world, ariſes from the former being ſo entirely engroſſed in ſupplying the neceſſities of life, and in ſuffering from its phyſical inconveniences, as not to be at ſufficient liberty to feel and contemplate thoſe infinitely more dreadful calamities that grow out of the ſoil of a pampered and conſequently diſtempered imagination. A perſon muſt be idle in order to be perfectly miſerable. No evil is worſe than that intolerable

tolerable ſenſe of vacuum which the mind ſuffers that has no object commenſurate to its capacity, or whoſe faculties of action and of feeling, although in a ſtate of requiſition, are not ſummoned by an imperious neceſſity, or other motives of ſufficient power, to regular and intereſting occupation. To the proper and healthy ſtate of man daily exertion is no leſs neceſſary, than the diurnal motion of the earth he inhabits is to its exiſtence and continued preſervation. Without intellectual, bodily exerciſe is comparatively of little avail to one whoſe underſtanding has been enriched and exalted by literary cultivation. "I will not heſitate to aſſert, that to have the mind ardently engaged in a purſuit that totally excludes exerciſe of the body, is much more favourable to the ſpirits than a languid mixture of both."*

* Dr. Aikin's "Letters to his Son."

Of the important effects ariſing from bodily labour, when united with mental excitement, we have recorded a remarkable inſtance in the "Monitor et Preceptor" of Dr. Mead.—"A young ſtudent at college became ſo deeply hypochondriac, that he proclaimed himſelf dead, and ordered the college-bell to be tolled on the occaſion of his death. In this he was indulged; but the man employed to execute the taſk appeared to the ſtudent to perform it ſo imperfectly, that he aroſe from his bed in a fury of paſſion to toll the bell for his own departure. When he had finiſhed, he retired to his bed in a ſtate of profuſe perſpiration, and was from that moment alive and well—"*Vitam autem reddidit iſte labor, et convaleſcit.*"

J. REID.

Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Auguſt 25, 1805.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE engineers are about to be begin immediately on the two archways under the Thames at Rotherhithe. This work will be a worthy companion of the Weſt India and London Docks, and will with them vie with the greateſt of the uſeful public works of ancient and modern times.

A plan for covering the naked ſands of Hyde Park with verdure has been adopted.—Several teams are employed in conveying to the different bare parts of the Park a rich mold for the purpoſe. It is intended to lay ſtratums of this mold over the naked ſurface, and then to dreſs the whole with a ſprinkling of graſs ſeeds, ſo that by next ſummer a luxuriant verdure will have ſucceeded the ſterile aſpect which now in many places diſfigures the face of the Park. The mold is taken from the bed of the piece of water between the Ride and the Drive, which has been drained for the purpoſe.

About the middle of the night of the 11th of Auguſt a fire broke out at the Royal Circus, St. George's Fields. The flames extended with the moſt aſtoniſhing rapidity over the whole building, which was in a ſhort time entirely conſumed, together with the adjoining coffee-houſe, the riding-houſe, and ſome other buildings behind the Circus. The flames in the theatre were ſo rapid, that not an article of the ſcenery dreſſes, or muſical inſtruments, could be ſaved; fortunately, however, the horſes were all got out alive. The effect of the conflagration, when at its height, was awfully grand; the banks of the river for a conſiderable diſtance, and the ſtreets leading from the Strand to the Thames, were ſo brilliantly illuminated, that it was light as noon-day. Many of the performers have ſuſtained heavy loſſes by the deſtruction of their property in the theatre; and the fire happening in the height of the ſeaſon, is particularly unfortunate, both for them and the proprietors.

On the preceding Thurſday, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Lewis and Porter, oil-dealers and dry-ſalters, Budge-row, Walbrook. It was occaſioned by a candle communicating with the turpentine and other inflammable materials in the cellar. The flames were ſo rapid and inſtantaneous, that it was with great difficulty the perſons in the houſe could make their eſcape. The female part of the family were compelled to get out at the windows. The books of account, bills, &c were moſtly burnt.

Government have at length ſeriouſly determined to improve the external appearance of the two Houſes of Parliament, and to give to the preſent ſhapeleſs pile of building a regular form. The alterations and improvements will be upon a very extenſive ſcale, and it will probably be ſome years before they are completed. It is intended, in the firſt inſtance, to take down all the private houſes and buildings in Palace-yard, which join Weſtminſter-hall and the Exchequer.—The great north front of Weſtminſter hall is to be reſtored as nearly as poſſible to its original ſtate; and the Court of Exchequer on

the weſt, and Exchequer Offices on the eaſt ſide of it, will have new Gothic fronts. In the interior of Weſtminſter-hall, the ſkreen which now divides the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench from the reſt of the Hall is to be removed, and the hall reſtored to its original dimenſions, and new Courts are to be conſtructed in the ſame manner as the Common Pleas. The private houſes which adjoin the Houſe of Lords in Old Palace-yard will immediately be taken down, and the Houſe of Lords will be new fronted, to correſpond with the reſt of the building. When theſe improvements ſhall have been completed, it is propoſed to pull down all the houſes in Margaret-ſtreet, ſo as to throw the Abbey completely open; and it is ſaid that the houſes which now form the Terrace in Palace-yard, and the whole of the South ſide of Bridge-ſtreet, will be taken down.

MARRIED.

At Edgware, T Bartrum, eſq. to Miſs Cameron, of Brockley-hill.

At Enfield, Thomas Scrafton, eſq. of Stanmore, to Mrs. Oſtiſſe, widow of the late Francis O eſq

At Mary-le-bone, H. S. Partridge, eſq. captain in the Eaſt Norfolk militia, to Miſs Hellop, only daughter of the Rev. L. H. archdeacon of Bucks.

At Viſcount Melbourne's, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miſs Lambe, eldeſt daughter of Lord M.

At the Earl of Barrymore's, Sackville-ſtreet, the Duc de Caſtries, to Miſs Coghlan, ſiſter to the Counteſs of B.

The Hon. Col. Acheſon, ſon of Viſcount Gosforth, to Miſs Sparrow, daughter of General S.

At the ſeat of the Earl of Carhampton, at Cobham, Surry, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, ſiſter to the Earl of Enniskillen.

William H. Fellowes, eſq. M.P. of Ramſay-abbey, Huntingdonſhire, to Miſs E. Benyon, fifth daughter of the late Richard B. eſq.

Henry Sanſom, eſq. of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Magniac, daughter of Francis M. eſq. of Maryland Point, Eſſex.

At Chiſwick, R J. Chambers, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Robert C. Chief Judge of Calcutta, to Miſs Polhill, of New Bridge-ſtreet, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. eſq. of Howbury, Bedfordſhire.

Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, ſolicitor, of Billiter-lane, to Miſs Marianne Dunſter, third daughter of the late Henry D. eſq. of Hertford

At Clapham, Peter Blackburne, eſq. banker, of Ramſgate, to Miſs Bewicke, only daughter of the late Calverley B. eſq.

At St. James's, R. Adair, eſq. M. P. to Madame de l'Eſcuyer d'Agincourt.

The Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain-general of His Majeſty's forces, to Miſs Lathom, of Sloane-ſtreet, only daughter of the late R. L. eſq. of Madras.

At the Marquis of Abercorn's, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton.

At Camberwell, Mr. W. Rogers, of Sundridge, Kent, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. eſq.

At Walthamſtow, J. P. Minet eſq. of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Cazenove, daughter of John C. eſq.

The Earl of Enniſkillen, to Lady —— Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, A. L. Balley, eſq of the Exchequer, to Miſs Beloe, of the Britiſh Muſeum.

R. Addams, eſq of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Biſhop, daughter of N. B. eſq. of Glouceſter-place.

DIED.

About half paſt eight in the night of Sunday the 25th of Auguſt, His Royal Highneſs PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, *Duke of Glouceſter* and *Edinburgh* in Great Britain, *Earl of Connaught* in Ireland, &c. Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marſhal of His Majeſty's Forces, and Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chaſe, Ranger of Hampton-court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Foreſt, Hampſhire. His Royal Highneſs was born on the 25th of November, 1743, and was created a Duke and Earl by patent on the 17th of November, 1764. He was married on the 6th of September, 1766, to Maria Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had three children, viz. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; Caroline Auguſta Maria, born June 24, 1774, and died March 14, 1775; and William Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776, a Lieutenant General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. His Royal Highneſs was a liberal promoter of charitable and uſeful inſtitutions. He was a patron of the Freemaſon's Charity and of the Naval Aſylum, and preſident of the London Hoſpital. From an examination of the body by the phyſicians, it has been aſcertained, that, in addition to the ſtone in the bladder, His Highneſs had been affected by a conſumption of the liver, and a general relaxation of the inteſtines.—He was alſo ſubject to an hemorrhoidal complaint, which during the laſt month had become extremely troubleſome. On the morning of Sunday his Royal Highneſs received the Sacrament, which was adminiſtered to him by the Rev Dr Duval. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was ſpeechleſs, but recovered his powers of ſpeech ſo far as to be intelligible to thoſe around him at four.—Shortly after he appeared to be very low, and he continued gradually weaker until he expired.

His

His Royal Highneſs was attended till his laſt moments by Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Baillie, and two other phyſicians of the firſt eminence, who ſent off an expreſs to acquaint his Majeſty with the melancholy event. In conſequence of the death of his Royal Highneſs, all the different places of amuſement have, according to the etiquette on ſuch melancholy occaſions, diſcontinued their entertainments. As ſoon as the funeral has taken place, there will alſo be a general mourning for the loſs of this very near branch of the Royal Family. The Duke through life "bore his faculties ſo meekly," that his biographer has little to notice but the enumeration of all the domeſtic virtues which united form an amiable character. He was a moſt affectionate father and a kind maſter; nor did he in any one inſtance of his life omit to ſhew the ſincereſt attachment to his brother and ſovereign.—Aloof from all the ſordid occurrences of life, and unſullied by the intercourſe of political faction, he kept the even tenor of his way, benevolent without oſtentation, and affable though dignified. The Duke's conſtitution was naturally very delicate; ſo that at an early period of life he was obliged to leave his native country for the milder air of Italy, and reſided for ſeveral years at Rome, where, as has already been obſerved, Prince William, now Duke of Glouceſter, was born.—Although latterly he was ſufficiently recovered to be able to bear the climate of England, yet his health was always in a very precarious ſtate, and he ſcarcely knew for many years a day's uninterrupted enjoyment of that invaluable bleſſing.

In Norfolk-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the *Counteſs of Ancram*.

In Davies-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Rev. *E. Brudenell*, rector of Hougham and Marſton, Lincolnſhire.

At the houſe of her daughter, Mrs. Ord, in Dover-ſtreet, Mrs. *Scott*, widow of the Rev. J. Scott, and mother of the Counteſs of Oxford.

The Rev. *T. A Atwood*, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

In York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. *M. Lawſon*, widow of the late Rev. R. Lawſon, many years Miniſter of the Scots' Church, London-wall.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, *C. Merry*, eſq.

At Kenſington Terrace, Dr. *J. Snipe*, one of the phyſicians of the Royal Naval Hoſpital, Portſmouth, and late phyſician to the fleet under the command of Lord Viſcount Nelſon, in the Mediterranean.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, a ſhort time after being delivered of a ſon and heir, *Viſcounteſs Sydney*. The child is living, and likely to do well. Lady S. was daughter of the Counteſs of Leitrim, and twenty-five years of age.

In Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, the *Dowager Marchioneſs of Strafford*. This lady was mother to the Ducheſs of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveſon Gower. She was daughter to the late Earl of Galloway, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

At Stockwell-place, South Lambeth, Miſs Ideſon, grand-daughter of the late Luke I. of Great Poland-ſtreet, 18.

In Percy-ſtreet, Colonel *Macdonald*, of the Royal Marines.

Mr *Cawthorne*, ſtraw-hat-maker, in Chiſwell-ſtreet. He went with two other gentlemen to bathe in the river Lea, near Clapton, when unluckily going beyond their depth, Mr. C. and one of the other gentlemen were drowned. The third eſcaped by ſwimming. Mr. C.'s body was got up in leſs than half an hour, when exertions were made to reſtore animation, but without effect.

At the houſe of J. Silveſter, eſq. Chancery-lane, Mr. *John Tempeſt*, 18.

At Bankſide, Southwark. Major *Henry Bayley*, of the Royal Marines, brother to Captain Thomas B. of the Inflexible.

At the houſe of Mrs Richards, in Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. *Compton*, widow of the late John C. eſq. of Minſtead Manor-houſe, Hants, 36. She was daughter and co-heireſs of the Rev. John Richards, of Longbredy, Dorſetſhire.

In Southampton-row, Mrs. *Ann Mawley*, relict of Daniel M. eſq. 73.

In Bolton row, the Right Hon. *Walter Lord Aſton*, of Forfar county.

In Sloane ſquare, Mrs. *Eleanor Reed*, widow of the late Lieut. Col. R. of the 34th regiment of foot, 75.

In Marſham-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. *Douglas*, mother of Rear Admiral Billy D.

At Tunbridge Wells, *George Buſſy Villiers, Earl of Jerſey*, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo in Kent. His Lordſhip was born June 9, 1735, and ſucceeded his father in 1769. He married the year following Frances, the only daughter of Dr. Philip Twiſden, Biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland, by whom he has left iſſue: Charlotte, married to Lord William Ruſſel, brother of the Duke of Bedford; Anna Barbara Frances, married firſt to William Henry Lambton, eſq. and ſecondly to the Hon. Charles Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont; George, Viſcount Villiers, married to Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Weſtmorland; Caroline Elizabeth, married to Lord Paget, ſon of the Earl of Uxbridge; Sarah, married to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, eſq.; William Auguſtus Henry, who, purſuant to the will of the late Baroneſs of Vernon, aſſumed the name of Manſell; Elizabeth Frances, married to John Ponſonby, eſq. of Ireland; Harriet; and a ſon born in 1796.—His Lordſhip was on a viſit to Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Villiers, at their houſe at Proſpect Lodge, and had accompanied them in the morning to the Wells. On his return from the walks towards Proſpect Lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and inſtantly expired.

In Plough-court, Fetter-lane, in his 80th year,

year, Mr. *Richard Bond*, formerly a printer and bookſeller of ſome eminence at Glouceſter; where ſucceſs not attending his exertions, he relinquiſhed buſineſs; but left behind him a character for integrity which was recollected to his advantage through a long life. About thirty years ago he found an aſylum as a compoſitor in the ſervice of the late truly learned and reſpectable printer Mr. Bowyer; and continued, to the laſt hour of his life, able to amuſe himſelf with any thing that in the leaſt reſembled work, in the employment of Mr. Nichols. Having had the benefit of a decent ſcholaſtic education, and being naturally of a ſerious turn, his inclinations, after his failure in buſineſs, were ſtrongly directed towards the Church; and a worthy prelate now living would have ordained him, but the want of a regular paſſport through one of the Univerſities proved an inſurmountable barrier. He received, however, a ſubſtantial as well as a flattering teſtimony to his merits, from the worſhipful Company of Stationers, by whom, in 1790, he was elected to an annuity of 30l. bequeathed by Mr. Bowyer to ſuch journeyman compoſitor as the Company may judge beſt qualified in reſpect both to learning and moral character. As a writer, Mr. Bond never ventured to publiſh beyond a detached eſſay or poem. His rhymes were numerous, and if not excellent, were at leaſt innocent, and always good-tempered. His manners were mild and placid, and his habits of life temperate in the extreme.

Mr. *Monteſiex*, of Brompton, brother to the banker of that name in Pall-mall. He was ſeized with a fit as he was going into Aſtley's Theatre; medical aſſiſtance was procured, but he expired in a quarter of an hour.—He had juſt alighted from his carriage in company with a lady, apparently in perfect health, and was in the act of paying the admiſſion money when he fell backwards.

The Rev. *John Clarke Hubbard*, M. A. 1760, of Merton College, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Horſeydown, Surrey, and author of a Sermon at the Magdalen Charity, 1773, and of "Jacobiniſm," "Triumph of Poeſy," and other poems.

[*The Account of Governor Pownall, which was given in our Number for April laſt, having been found to be both erroneous and defective, we embrace the earlieſt opportunity of inſerting the following correct and additional particulars.*—Governor Pownall was born in the year 1722, and educated at Lincoln. He went to America in 1753, and met the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral provinces and colonies aſſembled in congreſs at Albany in 1754. At the latter end of the ſame year he was appointed by the province of Maſſachuſets Bay their Commiſſioner for the ſpecial purpoſe of negotiating an union of the forces of Connecticut, New Jerſey, New York, and Pennſylvania, with thoſe of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and ſucceeded. He was appointed His Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor of the ſtate of New Jerſey in 1755; and Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral and Chancellor, of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts Bay, New England. He was appointed by a like commiſſion, in 1757, and with the ſame powers, Governor, &c. of the province of South Carolina in 1760. He was, after his return from America, appointed Comptroller General of the expenditure and accounts of the extraordinaries of the combined army in Germany, commanded by Ferdinand Duke of Brunſwick. After his return to England he was appointed in a commiſſion with two other gentlemen to ſettle the outſtanding German claims. After this buſineſs was compleated, he ſerved as a member in three parliaments. He retired from all public buſineſs after this, and lived a life of leiſure, not uſeleſs, if his ſervices in the ſeveral employments in which he was engaged have produced any effects beneficial to his king and country, whoſe welfare and proſperity he was ever anxious to promote, and had always at heart. His conduct in parliament, and the reaſonings in his works publiſhed, have left the ſtrongeſt traces of a moſt vigorous and comprehenſive mind, which, by a liberal education, and conſtant cultivation during a long ſeries of years, was furniſhed with an uncommon fund of learning and knowledge.—To the liſt of Governor Pownall's literary productions mentioned in a former Magazine, the following works are now added.—The Right, Intereſt, and Duty, of Government, as concerned in the Affairs of the Eaſt Indies, 1 vol. 8vo. written in 1773, reviſed in 1781.—Notices and Deſcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1788.—Intellectual Phyſicks; an Eſſay concerning the Nature of Being, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1803.—A Treatiſe on Old Age, 1 vol. quarto. He married, firſt, Dame Harriet Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, a daughter of Lieutenant General Churchill. He next married Hannah Aſtell, relict of Richard Aſtell, eſq. of Everton Houſe, Bedfordſhire, where he reſided the laſt twenty years of his life. He died at the age of 83, and retained the vigour of his faculties unabated to his lateſt moments. Having long been in the habit of contemplating the ſolemn change, he met it with the greateſt fortitude and reſignation. He poſſeſſed a moſt benevolent diſpoſition, and felt the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in rendering and obſerving all happy around him.]

PROVINCIAL.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. Sitwell's ſheep ſhow took place at Barmoor-caſtle, in July, and was attended by almoſt all the gentlemen and principal breeders of ſtock in the country. Mr. Aſlett, a conſiderable Leiceſterſhire breeder, and ſeveral gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties were alſo preſent. Upwards of three hundred ſat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Sitwell, in a temporary building adapted to the purpoſe. In the courſe of the day a number of ewes and rams and two good bulls were ſold, and ſeveral high bred rams were let for the ſeaſon at forty guineas each. The company departed equally gratified with the ſhow of cattle and the elegant hoſpitality of Mr. Sitwell.

The mayor of Newcaſtle has received from Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. a letter addreſſed to him by ſeveral ſeamen of that town, who have been taken by the French and are now confined at Valenciennes, ſtating their miſerable condition for want of neceſſary ſupport, and craving relief from the merchants, ſhipowners, &c. of Newcaſtle. A ſubſcription has in conſequence been opened for their relief, and that of ſuch other ſeamen of the ſame port, as may be confined with them.

Married.] At Simonborn, the Rev. Mr. Lowther, to Miſs Charlton, of the Heugh.

At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shafto, of Durham, youngeſt ſon of Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington, to Miſs Garthorne, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. George Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Newcaſtle, Mr George Newby, of Sunderland, to Miſs Mary Croſling —Captain Nathaniel Brown, of the Ulyſſes, to Miſs Forſter.

At Earſdon, William Linſkill, of Tynemouth-lodge, eſq. to Miſs Grey, eldeſt daughter of Ralph, William Grey, eſq. of Backworth.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Dodds, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Margaret Purvis.

At St. John Lee, Thomas Gibſon, eſq. of Alnwick, to Mrs. Gibſon, of Hexham, relict of James Gibſon, eſq. of Stagſhaw Cloſe-houſe.

At Berwick, Colonel M'Leod, to Miſs Flora Ann M'Clean, ſecond daughter of Colonel M'Clean, barrackmaſter of Berwick.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr Summers, boot and ſhoemaker, 38. —Mrs Charleton, widow of Mr. G. C. 54. —Mr. John Pattiſon, formerly a very eminent farmer near Newton-hall.—Mr. Robert Huttſon, farmer, 57.

At Alnwick, Mr. Adam Oliver, ſchoolmaſter.

At Felton-park, Northumberland, Mrs. Hedley, wife of Mr. Anthony Hedley, 76.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Pigg, maſon, clerk to the Anabaptiſt meeting, 53.—Mrs. Simie, wife of Mr. George Simie, 75.—Mr. John Wood, 65. He was better known by the name of Jack-in-a-hole, from his being ſo lame that he had not been out of his ſhop, for the laſt ſeventeen years.—Mr. Iſaac Cockerell, roper.—Mr. George Matthews, butcher.

At Berwick, Mr James Wright, fruiterer.

At Gateſhead, Mr. Thomas Taylor, raff-merchant.

At Hareſgill-houſe, Maſham, Mrs. Ballard wife of Mr. Henry B. 37.

At Bearpark, near Durham, Mr. Robert Hudſon, a reſpectable farmer, 56

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Ann Douglas, 90 — Mrs. Dorothy Craig.—Mrs. Jane Dixon, widow.—Mr. Robert Turnbull, agent to the Tyne glaſs-houſe company, 65 —Mr. John Young, attorney.—Mr. Timothy Bulmer, a captain in the South Shields volunteers, 37. He collected the offerings of the congregation at the church in the morning and expired before the evening ſervice.

At Morpeth, Mr Iſaac Whitworth, of Alnwick. He went to bed at the Marquis of Granby-inn, but aroſe in the night, and opened a window leading to the top of a balcony of the houſe, three ſtories high, whence he fell into the ſtreet. There he was found by the Morpeth carrier, who immediately alarmed the houſe, and a ſurgeon was ſent for. He lived about three hours but never ſpoke.

At Hartley, Mrs. Brotherick, wife of Mr. Robert Brotherick, 83.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Davis, widow of Mr. E. Davis, 74.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Huntley, ſhipowner, 74

At Carrycoats's-hall, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of George Delaval Shaftoe, eſq

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. Charlton, ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland, 54.

At Stockton, Mrs. Jefferſon, relict of Mr. John Jefferſon, ſenior.

At Weſt Auckland, Mr. David How.

At South Blyth, Mrs Eliza Engliſh, wife of Mr. William Engliſh, ſurgeon, 38.

At Newcaſtle, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Pattinſon, ſon of the late Mr. Mark Pattinſon, and apprentice to Mr Murray, ſurgeon. He was a youth of extraordinary literary acquirements,

ments, and was remarkable at that early period of life for his ſtudious and inquiſitive turn of mind. So retentive was his memory that after a ſingle hearing he could write down the preciſe words of a philoſophical lecture which had engaged the orator an hour and an half in the delivery with all the neceſſary calculations and ſcientific terms accurately repeated. He was of a mild and unaſſuming diſpoſition, and never ſhewed any attachment to thoſe games and diverſions which uſually occupy the time and attention of thoughtleſs adoleſcence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An application is intended to be made to parliament in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for continuing, amending, and extending the powers of former acts, relative to the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to it, for ſupplying them with water, and for paving, lighting, and improving the town, and for regulating the hire of wages of labourers, carriers and other perſons employed by maſters of veſſels trading to and from the harbour and by merchants and traders in the town.

Mr. Curwen's ſheep-ſhearing was lately held at Harrowſlack. The cup for the beſt tup croſs with the South Down was adjudged to Mr. Curwen; who declined accepting it, and requeſted that it might be preſented to Mr. Michael Satterthwaite, of Hawkſhead-hall who had the ſecond beſt. The cup for the beſt ſhearling ewe was adjudged to Mr. Dawſon, of Kentmore-hall. The cup for the beſt yearling bull and two years old heifer were adjudged to the Rev. John Fleming, of Rayrigg. A bull calf of his, ſix weeks old, was ſold for ten guineas.

Married. At Whitehaven, Mr. Joſeph Bell, maſter of the ſloop Grizel, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Mr. Iſaac Wilſon, tobacco manufacturer.

At Hayton, Mr. Joſeph Fleming, of Sunderland, to Miſs Wills, daughter of the late Rev. Mr Wills, rector of Hayton.

At Morneſby, Mr. Henry Thompſon, of Roſe-hill, to Miſs Mary Bowman, of Kennedy.

At Harrington, Captain Iſaac Key, of the ſhip Peggy, to Miſs Claſſerty.—Mr. Robert Farriday, of Kirbyſtephen, to Miſs Mary Cannon of Penrith.

At Cockermouth, Mr. William Stoddard, manufacturer, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Robinſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Fidler, to Miſs Ann Walker, both of the hamlet of Middleſceugh.—Mr. John Davilon, to Miſs Sarah Fiſher.

Died. At Carliſle, Mrs. Mary Mackerel, widow, 74.—Mr. Arthur Lutford, 97.—A few hours after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Marſton, wife of Mr. Thomas Marſton, ſtocking manufacturer.

At Welton, pariſh of Sebergham, Mr. Robert Bulhby.

At Hawkeſdale, near Carliſle, Miſs Maria Newton, daughter of Mr. Samuel Newton, inn keeper, 22.

At Egremont, Henry Elliſon. eſq. 68.

At Branthwaite, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Ann Ritſon, relict of Mr. John Ritſon.

At Flimby, Mrs. Allanby, wife of William Allanby, eſq. 70.

At Penrith, Mr. John Norman, one of the loyal Leathward volunteers.—Mrs. Howgill, relict of Mr. Howgill, organiſt, 70.

At Longtown, Mr. Walter Graham, 84.—Mr. George Armſtrong, ſon of Mr. Andrew Armſtrong, innkeeper, 20.

At Ellenborough, Mrs. Ann Fletcher, wife of Mr. Robert Fletcher, 38.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Railton mariner, 24.—Francis Veſey, eſq. 85.—Mrs. Williamſon, relict of Mr. William Williamſon, many years pier-maſter of Whitehaven.—Mr. Thomas Garret, a member of the Whitehaven volunteer infantry.—William Welſh, 104. He was well known in the neighbourhood, to the diſtance of twenty or thirty miles as a tinker, in which occupation he travelled the country till within a few weeks of his death.

At Leck, near Kirby Lonſdale, Mr. James Moore, tailor.

At Great Strickland, Weſtmoreland, Mrs. Mary Prieſtman, wife of Mr. Thomas Prieſtman, farmer.

At Wigton, Mr. Robert Hodgſon, ſenior. 79.—Mr. Henry Porter, carrier, 50.

At Corkicle, near Whitehaven, Mr. Chriſtopher Steadman, 58. He had ſerved in the capacity of farrier and land ſteward to the Lowther family upwards of ſixteen years.

At Sykes, near Keſwick, the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, curate of St. John's chapel, 45. He had retired to his bed-room about the uſual time, but not riſing at his accuſtomed hour, one of the family opened the door of his apartment, and found him dead! It appears that he had expired in the act of winding up his watch; having the caſe hanging upon the thumb of his left hand, and the key in his right.

At Lanehead, in Strickland Kettle, near Kendal, aged 88, Jane Thwaite, wife of James Thwaite. She had been married 59 years; and, during that time, only ſlept from her huſband one night.

Near Red Tarn Crag, in Patterdale, Cumberland, Mr. Charles Gough, of Manchester. On the 18th of April laſt, Mr. Gough was at Patterdale, on his road to Wyburn, a place he frequently viſited in ſummer, for the amuſement of fiſhing. After receiving ſome refreſhment at the inn, he requeſted the aſſiſtance of a guide, to conduct him over the mountains; but it being a general review day of the volunteers in that neighbourhood, he could not procure one. He therefore proceeded on his journey, without any other companion than a favourite ſpaniel bitch, and had never been heard of ſince, till Saturday the

the 20th of June, when a ſhepherd's boy, paſſing near the fatal ſpot, was attracted by the howling of the bitch, which had pupped at a little diſtance, and was ſtill watching over her maſter. The boy immediately informed ſome of the inhabitants of Patterdale, of the circumſtance; who haſtened to the place, and found the entire ſkeleton, except the ſkull, which was about ſeven yards from it, lying at the bottom of a precipice of about two hundred yards! His fiſhing rod was at the top; and a ſmall bundle about half way down. From the frequency of the carcaſes of animals being devoured by birds of prey, (which aſſemble there in great numbers) there can be little doubt but that the fleſh of the body which was nearly conſumed, had fallen a ſacrifice to thoſe voracious birds. About an hour after Mr. Gough ſet out from Patterdale, a great quantity of hail fell, accompanied with a heavy fog, which continued over the mountain the whole day; ſo that it is moſt probable he had miſſed his way, when he met with the fatal accident. His remains were collected, and decently interred in the Friends burying ground at Tirril. The deceaſed was born in the ſociety of Quakers, of which he remained a member till about two years ago, when, in conformity with the profeſſed principles of the ſociety, he was excluded for joining a volunteer corps.

YORKSHIRE.

At Headon, in Holderneſs, on the 6th of July, 1804, three fine fat toads and a large worm, covered up in an earthen pot, were buried two feet within the ground, and the earth rammed hard upon them. In June 1805, the toads were taken up, but the worm did not appear. The toads were in perfect health and ſtrength, and in good ſpirits, though apparently ſomewhat reduced in ſize.

Five of the thirty New Hull Dock ſhares, created under the powers of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for altering and amending the former Hull Dock Acts, were lately ſold by auction at the Exchange of that town. The firſt ſhare produced the ſum of 1400l. the ſecond, 1370l. the third, 1360l. the fourth, 1400l. and the fifth 1420l. being, upon an average, 1390l. per ſhare.

A correſpondent of the Leeds Mercury ſuggeſts the propriety of adopting the following meaſures for the improvement of that populous and thriving town: 1 To rent the vicar's houſe and the field adjoining, and there to erect ſpacious ſhambles and a priſon ſuited to the increaſed population of the place. By removing the ſhambles, a new carriage road would be opened of nearly the ſame width as that on the back of the ſhambles; and much facility would be given to trade and ſafety to foot paſſengers, by ordering that the meeting of carriages ſhould be prevented by thoſe going up the ſtreet taking one way, and thoſe coming down the other. 2. To build the vicar a handſome houſe in the Croft belonging to St. John's Church, ſituated in Land's-lane, allowing the incumbent an adequate yearly compenſation for the ground. 3. To remove the pile of buildings from the priſon incluſive to Kirkgate-end. 4 That the ruinous houſes oppoſite the Angel Inn ſhould be purchaſed and pulled down, whereby an uſeful receſs would be made for the ſale of vegetables or any other commodity. This plan has the advantage of being a ſtep towards more extenſive improvements, when they can be realized either from an increaſe of wealth or of public ſpirit. To carry the improvements here ſuggeſted into effect, it is preſumed, that ample funds might be raiſed, either in the way of Tontine or on the plan of Turnpike ſecurity; and, perhaps, the exertions of ſome men of influence and conſideration in the town, would be ſufficient to ſet the machine in motion.

Married.] At Hull, Mr Robert Eaſingwood, maſter mariner to Miſs Maria Owen.—Mr. Joſeph Clarkſon, ſilk dyer, to Miſs Mary Gooderick.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Joſeph White, ſurgeon, of London, to Miſs Prickett, daughter of Marmaduke Prickett, eſq. of Bridlington.

At Thorpe Arch, John Crawſhaw, eſq. of Beeſton, to Miſs Hodgſon.

At Doncaſter, James Lucas, of Coniſborough, eſq. to Miſs Hodges, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. George Hodges, of Ryton, Salop, rector of Wentner and Woolſtaſton, in that county.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Wallis Maſon, of Goodreſt-lodge, near Warwick, to Miſs Ward, daughter of Mr. J. W. merchant.—Mr. John Norris, merchant, to Miſs T. Dixon, daughter of the Rev. James Dixon, vicar of Ecclesfield.

At Bradford, Mr. John Bateman, of Low Moor, manufacturer, to Miſs Latrobe, of Fulnec.

At Guiſeley, the Rev. William Shepley, of Horſforth, to Miſs Frances Dixon, of New Laiths, daughter of the late Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow.

At York, Mr. Middleton, of North Shields, to Miſs Price, late of Worceſter.

At Spofforth, Richard Swine of Liverpool, eſq. to Miſs Witherherd, daughter of the late Mr. Chriſtopher Witherherd.

At Beverley, Mr. Dodſworth, of Manchester to Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Tuton, to Miſs Collinſon.

At Newton-upon-Ouſe, Mr. James Foſter, of Ainderby-ſteeple, to Miſs Mattinſon, of Beningbrough.

At Wakefield, Mr. Daniel Mozeley, of Ferrybridge, to Miſs Hannah Jackſon, daughter of Mrs. Jackſon, of Harewood-bridge.—Mr. John Lee, ſon of J. Lee, eſq attorney, of Wakefield, to Miſs Elizabeth Foſter, youngeſt daughter of the late William Foſter, eſq of Bilſton, in Craven.

At Drax, Mr. John Harriſon, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Hembrough, 59, his fourth wife, after being a widower ſixteen days.

At York, Mr. Bartholoman, publiſher of the York Herald, to Miſs Dixon.—Mr. Woodham, to Mrs. Barnard, both of the Theatre Royal.

At Halifax, Mr. Joſeph Thwaites, to Mrs. Shaw of the Recruiting Serjeant-inn.

At Ripon, Mr. Darnborough, attorney at law, to Miſs Ewbank, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Ewbank.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. J. Cooper, mariner, and daughter of the late Mr. John Waite, 25.—Mr. Thomas Varley, merchant's clerk, 23.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Swanland, and ſiſter to Mr. William Baker, 41.—Mr. John Barnes, formerly a ſhip builder, but who had retired from buſineſs, 74.—Mrs. Scholefield, wife of Philip Scolefield, eſq. 40.—Mr. Ralph Elliſon, ſhip-builder, 35.—Mrs. Gatecliff, relict of Mr. Gatecliff, ſhip owner, 70.—Mr. Richard Pullen of Bradford, woolſtapler, 26. Mr. Charles Mountain, ſenior, many years an eminent architect of this place, but who had retired from buſineſs, 62.—Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Mr. Richardſon, ſlater, 40.—Mrs. Stork, wife of Captain Stork of Cottingham, ſhip owner.—Mr. William Pearſon, 81.

At Barnard-caſtle, Mr. Wood, attorney at law.

At Northill, near Boroughbridge, Mr. John Brown, well known and reſpected as one of the moſt complete farmers in the county, 60.

At Beverley, W. Harland, eſq. banker, 47.

At Aiſkew-hall, near Bedale, Mrs. Anaſtaſia Witham.

At York, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Henry Bell.—Mrs. Ann Wray, a maiden lady, and ſiſter of the Rev. Henry Wray, of Newton Kyme, 76.—Mr. Simeon Gray, junior, grocer.

At Ingleton, while attending his profeſſional duty, Mr. Thomas Parkinſon, of Bingley, one of the coroners for the Weſt Riding.

At Whixley-hall, near Knareſborough, the Rev. Thomas King, 70.

At Skidby, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. William Barnes, ſhip-builder, 38.

At Halifax, Mr. John Ramſden, card-maker; and a few days afterwards his grandſon Maſter Ramſden.—Mr. Robert Sutcliff.—Mr. John Holroyde.

At Leeds, in the bloom of life, Miſs A. Peacock, of Stonegrave.—Miſs Sunderland, of Wakefield.—Miſs Elizabeth Kirk, ſecond daughter of Mr. William Kirk.—Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. Mather, tailor.—Mrs. Denniſon, widow of Mr. Richard Denniſon.—Mrs. Teale, relict of Mr. Joſeph Teale.—Mrs. Hey, wife of Mr. William Hey, junior, ſurgeon.—Mr. Lee, tailor, one of the oldeſt tradeſmen in this town.—Mrs. Jackſon, wife of Mr. B. Jackſon, and daughter of Mr. Heaps, in conſequence of an injury ſhe received by a fall from a ſingle horſe chaiſe, 31. Mrs. Jackſon and her infant, with two of her brothers, were going to Pannal, and in deſcending the hill at the watering-place on Black-Moor, the ſhafts broke, and they were all thrown out, but none of them received the leaſt hurt, except the deceaſed; who it is ſuppoſed by anxiouſly endeavouring to ſave the infant could uſe no exertion for her own preſervation.

At Hawkſworth hall, near Otley, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Joſeph Wilkinſon, eſq.

At Hunſlet, Mr. James Smith, 33 years clerk of the chapel at that place, 77.

At Otley, Mr. Robert Cawood.—Mr. Hardcaſtle, grocer.

At Clock-houſe, near Bradford, Mrs. Jowett, wife of Nathan Jowett, eſq.

At Knareſborough, Mrs. Earnſhaw, wife of Mr. Earnſhaw, attorney, 53.

At Rawmarſh, near Rotherham, Miſs Harriot Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, 21.

At Whitby, Francis Gibſon, eſq. F. A. S. collector of the cuſtoms of that port, 53.—Thomas Fiſhburn, eſq. ſhip-builder, 87. To this gentleman's ſuperior excellence and unremitting exertion in his profeſſion, the town of Whitby is indebted for a large ſhare of its proſperity, and of its general celebrity as a place of ſhip-building.—Suddenly Mr. T. Webſter, printer.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Tunſtall, bellman, and ſerjeant of the Wakefield volunteers, 79.

In a decline, on the 21ſt of July, at Sutton, near Hull, at the houſe of Thomas Froſt, eſq. his father-in-law, John Byron, M. D. aged 25 years, in whoſe premature death ſociety in general, and the medical world in particular, have loſt a member who promiſed to become a brilliant ornament to the former, and a moſt valuable acquiſition to the latter. Entertaining from early youth, a predilection for his profeſſion, his moſt anxious wiſh was to render it ſubſervient to the intereſts of ſcience and humanity. Eminently endowed with every requiſite to render it reſpectable, and every virtue which the offices of a phyſician are peculiarly calculated to diſplay, the propriety of his conduct and dignity of his manners added luſtre to his talents, which were rewarded during the ſhort time he was permitted to exert them with a degree of ſucceſs almoſt unparalleled. A ſevere cold taken in the diſcharge of his profeſſional duties laid the foundation of a lingering illneſs during eighteen months, and though aware of the fatal tendency of his diſorder from its commencement, he bore it with the moſt exemplary patience, and finally met death with the fortitude of a philoſopher, and the reſignation of a chriſtian.

LANCASHIRE.

A new road is likely to be made from Manchester to the village of Eccles, which will paſs through a very pleaſant part of the country lying between the preſent road and the river Irwell. This road will ſhorten the diſtance between Eccles and Manchester more than

than three quarters of a mile, and will be very eaſy without any material riſe or fall. It is intended to be brought over the Irwell by a ſpacious new bridge, in a line with the new market-place, near St. John's church, and ſeveral branches are intended to be made from it to accommodate the inhabitants of Salford and Hulme.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society was held on the 7th of Auguſt, when the following premiums were adjudged: To John Withington, of Winwick, for covering 19 acres of land with good compoſt, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—To Croxton Johnſon, rector of Wilmſlow, for employing the greateſt number of oxen on his farm, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas.—To Edward Litherland, of Hindley, for 36 years ſervice in one place, 5 guineas.—To Elizabeth Forreſt, of Stretton, for 35 years ſervice in one place, 5 guineas.—To R. Hurſt, of Hulton, for having brought up ten children without parochial aſſiſtance, 7 guineas.—To Thomas Rycroft, of Sharples, for draining 60 acres of land with ſtone, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—To Peter Ormrod, of Turton, for draining 29 acres of land with ſtone, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.

The preſent ſchool, for educating the children of poor Catholic parents, erected in Gerard ſtreet, Liverpool, about twelve years ago, having been found too ſmall for the reception and accommodation of the increaſed number of children, claiming admiſſion, the committee, determined to remedy this ſerious inconvenience, convened a general meeting of the ſubſcribers, who reſolved that a ſubſcription ſhould be immediately opened, and perſonal application made to all charitable and well diſpoſed perſons, for their pecuniary aſſiſtance, to raiſe the neceſſary funds, for erecting a more extenſive ſchool, together with a commodious chapel, thereby affording the children as well as their unlettered parents, the convenience of attending divine worſhip on Sundays and holidays, and an opportunity of being inſtructed in the obligations of their moral and religious duties. The ſums already ſubſcribed amount to nearly 2000l.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Joſeph Hopkinſon, corn-merchant, to Miſs Eliza Lolley, daughter of the late Mr. Richard L. merchant.—James A. Maxwell, eſq. to Miſs Betſy Tellet, daughter of Captain T. of the Iſle of Man.—Hugh Pilkington, eſq. of Preſton, to Miſs Alice Jump, of Burſcough, daughter of J. Jump, eſq.—Mr. James Dobſon, of Heſketh Bank, to Mrs. Wright, of Rufford.—Captain Leigh Lyon, to Miſs Spencer, daughter of the late Captain John S.—Mr. David Shaw, merchant, to Miſs Mary Houghton.—Mr. Barton Mawdſley, merchant, to Miſs Perrey, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Tinker, of Collyhurſt, to Miſs Hannah Scott.—Mr. Joſeph Luckman, to Miſs Maria Hodſon, of Strangeways.—Mr. Wm. Harriſon, to Miſs Sarah Ann Bradſhaw, of Preſtwich.—Mr. Samuel Grimſhaw, to Miſs Ann Worrall.—Mr. Joſiah Lyon, to Mrs. Dorothy Jackſon.—Mr. A. Johnſton, linen draper, to Miſs Eliza Renfrew.—Mr. Edward Maſon, of Chorlton, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Sarah Royle.

At Warton, near Lancaſter, the Rev. R. A. Singleton, curate of Blackley chapel, to Miſs Ellen Farrener.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Harwood, calico manufacturer of that place, to Miſs Mary Eccles, of Lower Darwen.

At Lancaſter, William Hinde, eſq. of Ellel Hall, to Miſs Ann Buckley, third daughter of Edward B. eſq. of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaſter.

At Preſton, Mr. Richard Hamer, tanner, of Pemberton, to Miſs Clough, daughter of the late John C. eſq. of Aſhton in the Willows.

At Bury, after a courtſhip of two days, Mr. James Whittle, farmer, to Mrs. Alice Horrocks, whoſe united ages make 143 years.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Helling.—Mrs. Byrne, wife of Mr. John B. porter-merchant.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, relict of Mr. Thomas L. 42.—Miſs Tapley, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. T. 15.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. M. attorney, 63.—Mrs. Kerr, relict of the late Mr. John K. ſhip-chandler.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, ſhip-builder and ſurveyor for the underwriters.—In conſequence of a fall from a gig, Mrs. Sarah Dawſon, relict of Captain George D.—Mr. Edward Fletcher Hough, joiner. His death was occaſioned by a fall from a building.—Mrs. Hinde, wife of Mr. H. timber merchant.—Mrs. Eſther Dyer, relict of the late Mr. William D. 55.—Mrs. Anſdell, wife of Mr. James A. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Barrow, ſexton of St. Paul's church.—Mrs Shuttleworth, mother of T. S. Shuttleworth, eſq. of Preſton.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. William M.—Prudence Booth, 109.—Mr. Munkhouſe Graham, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Layland, an eminent hat-manufacturer, 62.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Samuel W. tobacconiſt.—Mr. William Whitehead, attorney, 53.—Mr. Samuel Grimſhaw, an eminent check-manufacturer.—Mr. James Howard, grocer.—Mr. M. Noton.—Mr John Alſop, eldeſt ſon of Mr. R. A. of Ordſall.—Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joſeph T. eſq.—Mrs. Tomlinſon, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. John Taylor, flour-dealer.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Wright, wife of Richard W. eſq.—Mr. John Smith, attorney.

At Wigan, Mr. John Chaddock.—Mr. John Lord, ſheriff's officer.—Mr. Matthew Holt, watchmaker.

At Aſhton, near Warrington, Mrs. Suſannah Peel, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, 50.

At Swinton, near Worſley, Mr. Thomas Speakman.

At Walton, Mr. John Ellis, 64.

At Stocks, near Mancheſter, Major Thomas Wilkinſon of the Mancheſter Volunteer Infantry.

At Ulverſton. Major John Perryn, nephew of the late Baron Perryn. He had been thrown from a gig two days before, near that town, by which his leg was ſhockingly fractured, and notwithſtanding he had the beſt ſurgical aſſiſtance, a mortification took place, which cauſed his death.

At Caton, near Lancaſter, Mr. Guy Townſon, ſon of Mr. Wm. T. 21.

At Everton, Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. Charles M.

At Weſtwood, near Wigan, Mrs. Gerrard, a maiden lady, 80.

At Edge Hill, Miſs Hough.

At Lancaſter, in the bloom of youth, Miſs Alice Holt, youngeſt daughter of Mr. James H. bookſeller.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, John Douglas Cooper, eſq. of Mayfield, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, wine-merchant.

At Eaſtham, Mr. James Berwick, of Strangeways, to Miſs Walker, of Sutton.

At Frodſham, Joſeph Lyon, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Urmſon.

At Upton, Mr. W. Delamere, to Miſs Maddocks.

Died.] At Chatton, Mrs. Ruſſel, relict of the late Rev. Wm. R. late of Lydleys Hayes, in Shropſhire, and ſiſter of the late Sir Peter Leiceſter, bart. of Tabley.

At Lymm Parſonage, Bryan Wm. Molineux, eſq. of Hawkley Hall, Lancaſhire.

At Great Broughton, Mr. Peter Moore, of the Ram Inn.

At Congleton, Owen Lloyd, eſq. 33 — Mrs. Hawar, relict of Thomas H. eſq.

At the Glaſs Houſe, near Cheſter, Mrs. Golborne.

At Cheſter, Mr. Meredith, bricklayer, 72.

DERBYSHIRE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Derbyſhire Agricultural and Breeding Society, held at Derby, July 25th, it was reſolved that the following prizes be ſhewn for on Eaſter Fair Day, 1806. For the beſt bull, three years old or upwards, 4 guineas.—For the ſecond beſt, 3 guineas.—For the beſt two years old bull, 3 guineas —For the ſecond beſt, 2 guineas.—For the beſt four years old ox, 3 guineas.—For the ſecond beſt, 2 guineas.—It was ordered that the following prizes be ſhewn for on the firſt Wedneſday after the 8th of July, 1806.—For the beſt three theaves, 4 guineas —Second beſt ditto, 3 guineas.—For the beſt ſhear hog ram, 3 guineas.—Second beſt ditto, 2 guineas.—For the beſt two ſhear ram, 3 guineas.—Second beſt, 2 guineas.—For the beſt ſhear hog wether, 3 guineas.—Second beſt, 2 guineas.—For the beſt two ſhear wether, 3 guineas.—Second beſt, 2 guineas.—For the beſt two years old heifer, 4 guineas.—Second beſt, 3 guineas —For the beſt three years old ox, 3 guineas.—Second beſt, 2 guineas.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Whyman, baker, to Miſs Cooper.

At Dronfield, Mr. Worrall, of Froggatt, to Miſs Wolſtenholme, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Church Sterndale, the Rev. Richard Bentley, vicar of Leek, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. of Gatton, near Buxton.

Died.] At Matlock, on his way to Briſtol, John Neſbitt White, the only ſon of J. White, eſq. of Doncaſter, 17. The very great and uncommon merit of this amiable youth will long endear his memory among all his acquaintance. He had a mind enriched with all the ſtores of claſſic learning; on every ſubject he diſcovered a vigour of intellect, and a maturity of underſtanding far beyond his years; on ſubjects of imagination, and polite literature, he diſplayed a taſte, accurate, elegant, and refined. With the higheſt intellectual accompliſhments, he was poſſeſſed alſo of thoſe moral qualifications which ever give luſtre to talent, and render ſcience amiable—the moſt conciliating ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, mild and engaging manners, and it may truly be added, one of the beſt of hearts. Never ſurely did youth give fairer promiſes of future eminence! never did a morn ſhine out with brighter luſtre! but it has pleaſed an over ruling Providence that theſe promiſes, and theſe proſpects ſhould all vaniſh in an early death.

At Derby, Mr. Paul Webſter, eldeſt ſon of Paul W. eſq. 17.—Mr. Parſons, grocer, 60.

At Winſter, Miſs Griffiths, late of Aſhborne, 21.

At Thurvaſton, Mr. Thomas Armiſhaw.

At Weſton upon Trent, Mr. John Robinſon, 71.

At Todwick, Mr. John Ellis, 81.

At Hargate Wall, near Wormhill, Mr. James Newbold, an eminent farmer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joſeph Churchill, of Nottingham, to Miſs Cartwright, of Old Houſe Green, near Congleton, Cheſhire.

Mr. Redfearn, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Marianne Taylor, of Stokeſby, Yorkſhire.

Mr. Robert Hickton, of Anneſley, to Miſs D. Lacy, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Sealby, late grocer, of New Radford.—Mr. George Morris, landlord of the Rein Deer public-houſe.—Miſs Sarah Beardſley, daughter of Mr. Joſeph B—Mrs. Riſdale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Miſs Chambers.—Mr. Spencer, corn-chandler.—Mr. Wm. Johnſon, of the Hare and Hounds public-houſe.—Mrs. Green, wife

wife of Mr. G. cooper.—Mr. Roſe, butcher.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. grocer.

At Weſt Bridgford, near Nottingham, Mr. Robert Singlehurſt, 62.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Watſon, mercer and draper.

At Newark, Mr. Matthew Sheppard, a member of the Newark Volunteers, 27.—Mrs. Rumley, relict of Mr. R. iron-monger.

At Calverton, Mr. Chriſtopher Oldknow.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Among the other improvements making at the port of Grimſby, it is in contemplation to erect a jetty from the lock down to low water mark, to prevent the higher fluxion of the tide

Married] At Bennington, near Boſton, Mr. C. B. Chapman, grocer and draper, to Miſs Mary Mowbray.

Robert Salmon, eſq. of Weekley, to Miſs Keep, of Kettering.

At burgh, Mr. Stokes, to Miſs Allitt — Mr. Bowen, of the Sun public-houſe, to Miſs Martha Cartwright.

At Barrowby, Mr. Charles Dorr, to Miſs Jane Hemingway, of Grantham.

At Wigtoft, near Boſton, Mr. Robert Deabell, farmer, of Quadring, to Miſs Ann Morriſs.

At Whaploud Drove, Mr. Samuel Beagles, of Holbeach, to Miſs Deborah Eaſon.

At Gainſboro', Lieutenant Waller, of the navy, to Miſs Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. C. carpenter.

At Louth, the Rev. G. Tennyſon, A. M. rector of Beneworth, to Miſs Fytch, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen F.—The Rev. Marcus Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miſs Barley.—Mr. Hudſon, of Orgarth-hill, to Mrs. Newhound.

At Skidbrook, Mr Paddiſon, grazier, 67, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, 76, after a courtſhip of five days.

At Lincoln, Mr. Watts, one of the lay-vicars of the cathedral, to Miſs Franklyn.

Died] At Goſberton, Mr. Allin, an eminent farmer and grazier, 71.—Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. S. 71.

At Wansford, Mr Norton, ſen. 71. He was unfortunately overturned in the Nelſon coach, and received ſo much injury as to occaſion his death.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Camm, tea-dealer, 64.—Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. B. jun. 19.—Mr. Greatham, late a reputable farmer at Bootham, 71.

At Louth, in the prime of life, Mr. C. P. Wood, keeper of the Pack Horſe Inn —Mr. Martin Cannon, a reſpectable farmer and nurſeryman —Mr. Edward Holmes, 28

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Brumby, a maiden lady, 88

At Glentworth, Mr. Robert Baſſet, 60.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, Mr. John Picking, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Hero.

At Spalding, Mr. Burwell, 89. He had formerly been an eminent common brewer, but had retired from buſineſs many years.

At Brampton, near Torkſey, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, widow, 44

At Caſtor, Mr. Thomas Johnſon, farmer, 62

At Maltby, near Alford, Mrs. Allatt, wife of Mr. A. a reſpectable farmer and grazier.

At Thiddlethorpe, Mr. Thomas Hollidge, 78.

At Counthorpe, near Corby, Mr. Muſſon.

At Spilſby, Mrs. Davy, wife of Mr. William D.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Richard Elmhirſt, an opulent grazier.

At Stamford, Miſs Lowe, eldeſt daughter of the late Alderman L. 32.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mrs Elizabeth Griggs, wife of Mr. Thomas G. butcher, 35

At Swaton, near Billingborough, Mr. Lenton, ſen. grazier.

At Doddington, near Lincoln, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. H.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very large ſtratum of coal, 15 feet deep has been diſcovered on the Earl of Moira's eſtate, at Donnington, by which the ſhares in the Leiceſterſhire canal have been doubled in value. This mine proves ſo productive that the profits to its noble poſſeſſor are ſtated to amount to 150l. per week.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Burbage, of the Nags-head, to Mrs. Eames, relict of Mr. E.

At Rothley, Mr. Joſeph Chatwin, to Miſs Rebecca Freeman, of Foſter.

At Rugby, Mr Benjamin Sutton, hoſier, to Mrs. Whitmell.

Died] At Leiceſter, Mr. Newby, frameſmith.—After a few hours' illneſs, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr Wm. W. merchant; a lady exemplary for her rational piety and active charity; unwearied in the various domeſtic relations; beloved to a degree of reverence by a numerous family; characterized by a peculiar firmneſs and ſincerity in her friendſhips, and admired among a large acquaintance for native openneſs and the ingenuous vivacity of her diſpoſition. She has left a good name never to be erazed from their memory, and their regret is only equalled by the irreparable loſs they have ſuſtained.—Mr. Thornton, ſhoe-maker.—Mr. Banner, frameſmith.—Mr. Toone, collar and whip-maker.

At Great Wigſton, Mr. Henry Branſon, 81, formerly a reſpectable farmer and grazier of that place, but who had for ſome years retired from buſineſs.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield is now filled with the ſtained glaſs purchaſed by the dean and chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three ſcriptural ſubjects, all entire, viz —Chriſt appearing

appearing to the Apoſtles and Thomas; The Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt on the Apoſtles; and The Day of Judgment. The date is 1534; and it is accounted one of the fineſt ſpecimens of this art now in the kingdom.

Married.] At Barr, Mr. F. Richards, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mayne.

At Newcaſtle, the Rev. J. Blunt, to Miſs Ford.

At Handſworth, Mr. L. Thompſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Leonard, of Hampſtead.

At Cheadle, Mr. Randle, mercer, of Manchester, to Miſs Bakewell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas B.

At Madeley, Mr. Wilkinſon, tea-dealer, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hickſon, of the iron-bridge.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. William Smith, clerk of the pariſh, 72, to Miſs Eliza Salt, 22.

Died.] At Stafford, Mrs. Fairbank, wife of Mr. F. ſchoolmaſter.

At Walſall, Mrs. Ann Clarkſon, relict of Mr. William Clarkſon.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, buckle-maker.

At Penkridge, Miſs Hodſon, daughter of Mr. H.

At Lichfield, George Adams, eſq.

At Hay-houſe, near Penkridge, Mr. John Chapman, a reſpectable farmer, 67.

At Meole, Mrs. Haywood, relict of Thomas H. eſq. of Penkhull.

At Longton hall, Miſs Maria Heathcote, ſecond daughter of Sir John Edenſor H. 19.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of the Free Church, intended to be erected at Birmingham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth, in the name of his Majeſty. His lordſhip as the repreſentative of the king, was attended by all the nobility, gentry and clergy of the ſurrounding country. The ſtone meaſures about five feet wide, and three deep, and weighs about three tons, twelve hundred weight.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr Edw. Jones, to Miſs Ann Pearſon.—Mr. Wm Gough, engraver, to Miſs Sarah Brettell.—Mr. Robert Fell, of Leeds, to Miſs Mary Anne Broſter.—Mr. Stephen Armfield, of Deritend, to Miſs Marcia Dawes.—Mr. Thomas Davis, coal-merchant, to Miſs Mary Row.

Mr. Thomas Read, of the New-inns, Willenhall, to Miſs Ann Robertſon, of Weſt Bromwich.

Mr. Thomas Bailey, of Weſt Bromwich, to Miſs Jane Field, of Wood green.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. Samuel Hawkins, to Miſs Myatt.—Mr. Wm. Whitehouſe, nail-iron-monger and merchant, to Miſs Hateley, daughter of Mr. H. of Ettingſhall.

At Shenſtone, Mr. E. Waſtell, of Birmingham, to Miſs Waddams, of Stonall.

At Warwick, Mr Thomas Reeve, to Mrs. Pratt.—Mr. John Kempſon, of Birmingham, to Miſs Lucy Collins.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. Wm. Ailport, of Birmingham, to Miſs Dickenſon, of Aſton-road.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Obadiah Bellamy, 89. He had been 65 years a houſe-keeper in that town, and for many years carried on an extenſive button-buſineſs, from which he had retired about 45 years.—Suddenly, Mr. Baker.—Mr. Charles Jennins, formerly an eminent jobbing ſmith, but who had long retired from buſineſs.—Mr. Conrad Bernecker, merchant.—Mr. Kent, japanner. Mr. Conqueſt, wine-merchant, 63.—Mr. Sam. Chandler, of the Star, Dale-end.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joſeph H. 53.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. Edward Jackſon, maltſter.

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lapworth.

At Foleſhill, Miſs Ault, daughter of Mr. A. ſchoolmaſter of Coventry.

At Caſtle Bromwich, Mrs. Thornton, 63.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Benjamin W. eſq.—Mrs. Haycock, wife of Mr. Haycock.

At Foleſhill, Mrs. Gibbs, of the New-inn.

At Mount Pleaſant, Warwick, Mr. Francis Dawes, 28.

At Finham, in the pariſh of Stonley, Mr. Jaſper Palfrey, well known for his long attention to an excellent breed of ſheep, 69.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. H. late of Birmingham, merchant.

At Ipſley, Mrs. Newſam, relict of Clement N. eſq. late of Kington.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Elleſmere, the Rev. Thos. Oſwell, of Dinthill, to Miſs Lloyd, eldeſt daughter of Francis L. eſq.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Thomas Donaldſon, carver and gilder, to Miſs Evans, daughter of Mr. E. clock and watch-maker.

At Ludlow, Mr. Burlton, ſtationer, of Leominſter, to Miſs H. Anderſon.

At Oſweſtry, the Rev. S. Stennett, of Dublin, to Miſs Holbrook.—Mr. Wm. Jones, to Miſs Mary Davies.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Mr. W. of the Angel inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mr. Baugh.—Mr. Page, glover.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, maltſter, 38.—Mr. Barlow, tailor.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Eliz. Windſor.—Mr. Peter Bowen, butcher.—Miſs Mary Cole, ſecond daughter of Mr. C. 14.—Mr. Walter Tomkies, hatter.—Mr. Gilbert, of the Prince of Wales public-houſe, 87.—Mr. Axon, glazier.

At Bicton-heath, near Shrewſbury, Mr. Pugſon, nurſery-man.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Price.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In the laſt annual report of the Worceſter Houſe of Induſtry it is ſtated that the governors have liquidated nearly 2000l. of their debt during the three laſt years, and that the poor rates have been reduced from ſix shillings,

lings to three ſhillings in the pound under the head of law expences, the ſavings have been very great, and the governors repeat their deſire, that the pariſh officers will ſettle all differences with diſtant pariſhes, if poſſible, in a friendly liberal manner, without having recourſe to litigation.

Married.] At Droitwich, Richard Budd Vincent, eſq. late commander of the Arrow ſloop, to Miſs Philippa Norbury, youngeſt daughter of the late Richard N. eſq.—Mr. Trehearn, carrier, to Miſs Wagſtaff.

Died.] At Bromeſberrow, Miſs Sarah Webb, youngeſt daughter of Thomas W. eſq.

At Shelſley, James Moore, eſq. 64.

At Worceſter, Mr. George Lewis, bookſeller.—Mrs. Morgan, widow of Mr. Thomas M. draper, of Bromſgrove, and who formerly kept a reſpectable ſeminary in that town.—Mr. Charles Tearne, of the Tything, 84.—Miſs Mary Clifton, third daughter of Mr. John C. deputy regiſtrar of the dioceſe, 18.—Mrs. Whitaker, widow of Mr. W. who formerly kept the Rein Deer inn.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The national Board of Agriculture has voted one hundred pounds, in ſilver plate or money, to the Rev. Mr. Duncumb, of Hereford, for writing a Survey of the preſent State of Agriculture in Herefordſhire, with means propoſed for its improvement. The work is expected to be publiſhed immediately, under the authority of the Board.

Married.] At Orleton, Mr. G. Yeld, of Milton, to Miſs Hill, of Portway, near Orleton.

At Eardiſland, Mr. Charles Hayward, an eminent farmer, to Miſs Davis.

At Eardiſley, Mr. W. Powell, of the Field, to Miſs Weal.

Died.] At Leominſter, Miſs Mary Davies, niece to the late Mrs. Helme, who formerly kept a reputable boarding ſchool for young ladies in that town, 56.

At Exmouth, in Devonſhire, Richard Aubrey Wynne, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Gabriel W. eſq. of Clehonger, in this county. This amiable young man, by the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding and the ſuavity of his manners, had endeared himſelf to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, when a conſumptive attack diſappointed the flattering hopes they had formed, and terminated a life of the faireſt promiſe before he had completed his twentieth year.

At Brinſop Court, Mrs. Tomkins, relict of the late Mr. T. of Wellington, 87.

At Roſs, Mr. Cook, maſter of the Blue-coat ſchool eſtabliſhed there.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Tewkeſbury, Mr. John Jenkins, to Miſs Bullock, of Walton Cardiff.

At Horſley, Mr. Harris, clothier, to Miſs Suſannah Lock, both of Nailſworth.—Mr. Edward Barnard, of Beech Cottage, to Miſs Heſkins, daughter of Mr. H. ſen. clothier, of Nailſworth.

At Avening, Mr. T. Blackwell, of Foreſt Green, to Miſs Priſcilla Warner.

At Wotton under Edge, Mr. S. Hamblin, to Miſs Woolwright, of the White Lion inn.

Mr. Dyer, builder, of Nailſworth, to Mrs. Miller, widow of George M. eſq of Woozleworth.

At Durſley, Mr. E. Millard, to Miſs R. Doddrell.

At Berkeley, Mr. Robert Pearce, merchant, to Miſs Spilliman, daughter of the late Mr. George S. cheeſe-factor.

At Newnham, Mr C. F. Davis, of Eaſtington, to Miſs E. M. Chinn.

At Cirenceſter, Benjamin Davis, eſq. of Sheepſcomb, to Miſs Worme.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Penley, of Nymphsfield, to Miſs Harriſon, of Woodcheſter.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Thomas Price, attorney —Mrs Driver, wife of Mr. D. hairdreſſer —Miſs Ann Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. eſq. of Eyre Court, Herefordſhire.

At Quedgley Cottage, near Glouceſter, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Stroud, Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. R. grocer.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Seal, maſter of Goodwin's coffee houſe, to Miſs Mary Tuckey, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. T. of Standlake.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Lowry, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. 88.—Miſs Ann Honor, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. John H poulterer, 23.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 67.—Miſs Hannah Saunders, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. butcher, 16.—Mr. William Bartlett, late of Newnham, Glouceſterſhire, 81.—Mr. William Cooper, livery-ſtable keeper, 44.—Mr. J. Walker, cooper, 58.—The Rev. William Fothergill, D. D. rector of Charlton upon Otmore, and vicar of Steventon, Berks.

At Enſham, Mr. James Preſton, an opulent farmer, 51.

At Henley, Mr. William Cook, upwards of twenty years proprietor of ſtage waggons from that place, 52.

At Baldon Houſe, Mrs. Ann Barlow, 84.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

From a ſtatement of the ſituation of the Bedford Infirmary, it appears that the number of patients admitted from the laſt general meeting, Sept. 8, 1804, to July 13, 1805, is 128; which, with 35 on the books at the former period, makes a total of 163. Of theſe 84 have been diſcharged cured, 22 relieved, 6 incurable, 3 irregular, 6 at their own requeſt; 5 have died; 20 remain inpatients in the houſe, and 17 out patients on the books. The donations during the above period, amounting to 880l. 4s. 1d. though ample, are not ſufficient to meet all the demands. The balance on the laſt inſtalment due to Mr. Wing, upon his original contract, amounting, with intereſt, to 466l. remains unpaid. Proviſion for its diſcharge muſt be

made, and from an inſpection of the accounts it appears, that no reſource preſents itſelf but the ſale of all the funds belonging to the Infirmary which can be ſo diſpoſed of

Died.] At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate, Norfolk, and of Borough Green, Cambridgeſhire.

At Potton, Mr. Samuel Luke, formerly an eminent attorney, but who had declined practice many years; he was a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Ampthill, Mr. Allen, who had been in the ſervice of the family of Lord Oſſory upwards of 60 years. He was handling a horſe in the ſtables there, when he received a kick on the breaſt which in a ſhort time cauſed the termination of his long and meritorious life. He had retired from Lord Oſſory's ſervice as head-groom, but, from long habit and attachment, uſually attended the ſtables when his health and ſtrength permitted. He was above 80 years of age, and was a rare inſtance of fidelity, capacity, and a conſtant attention to his duty.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Northampton Horticultural Society was held on the 15th of Auguſt, when the prizes were adjudged as follows: the firſt carnation prize to Mr. Yeomanſon, of Leiceſter; the ſecond ditto to Mr. Heſter, of Leiceſter; and the third ditto to Mr. Woolfe, of Leiceſter: the prize for the ſeedling carnation to Mr. Yeomanſon; the prize for the beſt flavoured melon to Mr. E. Perkins, of Northampton; and that for the heavieſt gooſeberry, which weighed 16dwt. 16grs. to Mr. Heſter, of Leiceſter.

Died.] At Yelvertoft, Mr. Robert Matthew, grazier, and manufacturer of tammies, 59.

At Nether Hyford, Mr. William Jones, 34 years maſter of the free-ſchool at that place, 56.

At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, ſhoemaker, 75.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A ſea-mew, or ſea-gull, the *larus canus* of Linnæus, lately died in the garden belonging to Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, at Cambridge, after having lived there ſixteen years. It was ſuppoſed, from the colour of his plumage, that he was not leſs than two or three years old when firſt put into that garden. Another remains alive, which has been there nine years.

Married.] At Little Granſden, the Rev. Richard Riley, fellow of St. John's College, and rector of Marwood, Devonſhire, to Miſs Gower, only daughter of the late Benjamin G. of Cobham, Surry.

At Cambridge, Mr. Chriſtopher Scott, to Miſs Barber.

Died.] At Cheſterton, Mr. Thomas Dales, many years a reſpectable linen-draper in Cambridge.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. F. Edwards, one of the ſcholars of Trinity College, and eldeſt ſon of John E. Eſq. of Black Heath, Kent, 20.—Mrs. Rebecca Goud, who formerly kept the Dog and Duck, near Great St. Mary's Church, 87.—The Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's College, and vicar of Madingley.

At Wiſbech, Mr. William Fellows, hatter.—Miſs Juliana Curtis, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John C. cabinet maker, 16.—Mr. Joſeph Nixon, wheelwright.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Hatterſley, formerly one of the vergers of that cathedral, clerk of the works, and bailiff to the dean and chapter.

NORFOLK.

Married.] W. H. C. Benejet, eſq. of the royal artillery, to Miſs Nelſon, daughter of the late Rev. William N. of Frantham.

At Norwich, Mr. Sampſon, to Miſs S. Lindoe.—Mr. John Bale, of Ramſgate, Kent, to Miſs Wetherhead, daughter of the late Rev. William W. of Weſt Newton.—Mr. Parker, haberdaſher, to Miſs Jameſon, of Royſton.—Mr. F. Metcalf, to Miſs S. Sexton.—Mr. Joſeph Redgreave, of South Creak, to Miſs Mary Browne.

Mr. John Barham, of Wymondham, to Miſs H. Kerriſin, only daughter of Mr. Noah K. of Hackford.

At Mundſley next the Sea, Mr. Mackie, of Hartford-road, Lakenham, to Miſs Geldart.

At Wymondham, Charles Gibbs, eſq. to Miſs Ranſome.

Mr. James Crawforth, ſurgeon, of Lynn, to Miſs Maclane, daughter of Mr. M. farmer, of Weſtwick.

Mr. William Foreſter, wine-merchant, of Wells, to Miſs Moore, of Warham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Diſs, Mr. Samuel Holmes, jun. brazier.

At Little Ellingham, Mrs. Leath, wife of Mr. Cook L. farmer.

At Foulſham, Mrs. Gunton, wife of Mr. G. plumber and glazier.

At Creak Abbey, Mrs. Blyth, 67.

Mr. James Coldham, of Caius College, Cambridge, eldeſt ſon of James C. eſq. of Anmer, 20. Bathing in the ſea near Heacham, he was unfortunately drowned. He was a young man of unſpotted purity of mind and manners.

At North Walſham, Mr. Robert Newſtead, glazier.

At Park Houſe, Boxley, Henry Goodwyn, eſq. of Tring, 92.

At Coltiſhall, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Robert B.

At Wells, Miſs Elizabeth Haycock, daughter of the late Mr. John H.

At North Repps, Richard Plumbley, gent. enſign in the Cromer Battery Volunteers, 26.

At Melton, near Cromer, Mr. John Critopp, farmer.

At North Pickenham, Mr. Benjamin Barber, 78.

At Norwich, Mr. Mordecai Rivers Drake, governor of the Great Hoſpital.—Mrs. Ruſhbrooke, 64.—Mr. Thomas Moore, formerly a coal merchant, 68.—Mr. Allen, tailor.—Mrs. Elizabeth Heales, 77.—Mr. Hagon, of the Ship public-houſe.—Suddenly, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr T. ſhoemaker.

At Rudham Grange, ſuddenly, Major Edward Drofier, of the royal artillery, ſon of Mr D. of that place.

The Rev. T. H. D. Hoſte, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Daniel H. of Godwick-hall.

On the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, Mr. William Robſon Baker, ſilk-weaver, of Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, London. He was riding at full ſpeed, when a cow ran out of the lane by the Hermitage near Acle, and ſuddenly croſſing the road, came in contact with the horſe of Mr. B. who was thrown over the cow's back, and pitching on his head, was killed on the ſpot. It is a remarkable fact, that on the ſame morning he received a letter from his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, containing a paſſage to this effect:—"For God's ſake, Baker, take care of your horſe, for I have had a frightful dream about you."

Mrs. Nelſon, wife of Mr. Orby Nelſon, of East Dereham, 42; and two days afterwards, whilſt purſuing his daily avocation of ſuperintending his farm, ſuddenly, Thomas Nelſon, gent. of the ſame place, and brother-in law of the above Mrs. N. 52. He lived deſervedly reſpected by all ranks of ſociety, and his ſudden death has occaſioned deep regret among his relatives, and a numerous reſpectable circle of acquaintance.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Great Saxham, J. W. Hicks, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs Mills, the eldeſt daughter of Thomas M. eſq.

Mr. John Stutter, attorney, of Stowmarket, to Miſs Long, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Ipſwich.

Mr. George Grant, farmer, of Shadinfield, to Miſs Ann Norman, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John N. carpenter.

Died.] James Calder, eſq. late paymaſter of the 21ſt regiment of light dragoons. He was drowned in Woodbridge river, by a ſailing boat being upſet and ſunk. His remains were interred at Woodbridge with military honours, attended by the whole of his regiment, and the officers of the artillery belonging to the garriſon. The concourſe of people which the much lamented cataſtrophe had drawn together, the reſpect in which Captain C. was held, and the impreſſive ſolemnity of an officer's funeral, was very great. He was a native of Scotland, and originally educated for the church; extremely beloved by all his acquaintance; and had ſerved in the Weſt Indies, and attained the rank of captain before he joined the 21ſt light dragoons as paymaſter. He married Miſs Strickland, daughter of Sir George S. of Boynton-hall, in Yorkſhire, whom he has left with three children.

At Badwell Aſh, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of Thomas B. eſq. of Wymondham.

At Stoke by Clare, ſuddenly, Mr. Kemp, of the George Inn.

At Walſham, Mrs. Warn, widow of Mr. John W. of Ruttleſden.

At Holbrook, Thomas Shave, eſq. formerly of Ipſwich, 69.

At Weſtley, near Bury, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. John B. ſenior, farmer, 80.

At Wattesfield, Mrs. Filby, mother of Mr. F. of the White Swan.

At Weſterfield, near Ipſwich, Mr. Criſp, a reſpectable farmer.

At Bury, Mr. John Riſbrock, of the Dog and Partridge, 53.—Mrs. Froſt, wife of Mr. F. whiteſmith.—Mrs. Pack, wife of Mr. P. plumber and glazier, 36.—Mrs. S. Hawes, ſiſter of J. Hawes, gent.

At Boteſdale, Mr. Thomas Slapp, attorney at law, 62; a gentleman of the ſtricteſt integrity in his profeſſion, univerſally known, and as univerſally reſpected. His ſocial diſpoſition, and the natural warmth of his feelings, rendered him a moſt agreeable companion and a moſt faithful friend. In the nearer relations of life, the excellence of his principles, and the many good qualities of his heart, renders this event moſt ſincerely and deſervedly lamented, and will ſtamp his memory with the moſt ſacred and laſting regret.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Wanſtead, Mr. T. Pycroft, to Miſs M. Collinſon.

At Caſtle Hedingham, Mr. George French, of the Bell Inn, to Miſs A. Tomlinſon, daughter of the late Mr. T.

Died.] At Copford-hall, Charles Eldred Harriſon, fourth ſon of J. Haynes H. eſq.

At Chelmsford, Miſs Priſcilla Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. ironmonger.—Mr. Joſeph Taylor, many years maſter of the Saracen's Head Inn.

At Dedham, Miſs Charlotte Catherine Firmin, ſecond daughter of Peter F. eſq. 10.

At Lavenham, Mr. J. Branwhite, ſhopkeeper, 70.

At Pimer's Hill, Birchanger, Mr. C. Talbot, 63.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Ann Bacon, late of Stutton, Suffolk.—Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant.

At Ditchley's, Miſs Morgan, daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards.

At Hallowal Down, John Antony, eſq.

KENT.

It is ſaid to be the intention of Government to conſtruct a new harbour at Dover on a very extenſive ſcale; to go up to the very

end of a valley upwards of a mile in length at the east side of the town. The entrance or mouth of it will be exactly in the spot where the original harbour was two hundred years ago. It is proposed to have wet and dry docks for the accommodation and repair of such of our navy as may be wanted in this part of the Channel; and it cannot fail to prove a very safe asylum for merchant-ships in the winter months. The expence is estimated at 3,000,000l. and if the plan is carried into effect, Dover will become one of the most important towns in the kingdom

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. John Hills, miller, to Miss Jane Bonney.

At Feversham, Mr. D. Fairbrass, eldest son of the late Mr. F. hoyman, to Miss Packer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Charles Minter, jun. butcher, of Canterbury, to Mrs. Kettle.

Mr. Everest, of Sheerness, linen draper, to Miss Coleman, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. C. surgeon.

At Broad Stairs, Isle of Thanet, Samuel Lawford, esq banker, Cornhill, to Miss Ackland.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Lieutenant Thomas Smith, of the Herefordshire militia, to Miss Sophia Dyson, youngest daughter of James D. esq. of Margate.

At St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. Charles Finley, aged 30, to Miss Susannah Jobson. 15, both of whom are blind.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Marsh, chemist, to Miss Hester Fane.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Pike, fellmonger, to Miss Jones.

Died] At Canterbury, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. B. silversmith, 48.—Mr. M. Kingsford.—Mr. Sharp, sen. 69.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Fawcett, a maiden lady.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Baldock, hoyman.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Stredwicke, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 42.

At Mr. Wood's, on the Kent road, near Deptford, Mr. John Alexander, of Strood, near Rochester, 73.

At Lewisham, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Rushey Green.

At Chiselhurst, at the Rev. Francis Wollaston's, Mrs. Henry Wollaston.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Christopher Pritchard, esq. 72.

At Faversham, John Hogben, esq.—Mrs. Laker, wife of Mr. L. wheelwright.—The Rev. Athelstan Stephens, many years vicar of Graveney, and rector of Goodnestone, 68.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. John S.

At Chipstead-place, Charles Polhill, esq. The character of this excellent man is sufficiently known to require but little of public eulogy: but in deploring the loss of departed worth, there are claims to imitation and praise. Suffice it then to say, that in a probationary course of more than eighty years, he filled the domestic stations with love, affection, and esteem. As a private gentleman, he was distinguished for his honourable independence, his love of virtue, his extensive benevolence, and his pleasing deportment, which gained from all classes that respect, esteem, and veneration, which will render his death extensively felt and deeply lamented. When he was on the brink of relinquishing his mortal course from the debility of age, such was his resignation and calmness under it, that he never complained, only saying, I must be patient; and when relieved from this transitory life, he only ceased to breathe, without a struggle, or even a sigh.

At Walmer, Brigade Major Sabine, of the guards. After taking his morning ride, he returned to his lodgings, and instantly went into his apartment, took a loaded pistol and blew out his brains. No cause is assigned for this rash act. He was a brave officer, and esteemed by all around him, from the general to the private. He married the daughter of the late Admiral Paisley, by whom he had one infant son.

At Gravesend, John Evans, esq. 68, attorney, and many years town-clerk of that place. He had breakfasted with his usual appetite and cheerfulness, and had dressed himself for church, when one of the family, with whom, about ten minutes before, he had been conversing in the garden, followed him into the house with fruit, and found him, in his usual position, lifeless in his chair. There is good reason to believe that he died without a pang, and that his end was as quiet and undisturbed as his life. He was a man of whom no one was ever heard to speak ill. In the course of nearly half a century spent in the profession of the law, he made not one personal enemy. It was scarcely possible to be more universally esteemed, or, by a well-spent life, to be better prepared for so awful and sudden a change.

At Chatham, Mrs. Foster, coal-merchant.—Mr. Richard Levens, turner, 65.—Arthur Manclark, gent. 34.

At Northborne, near Deal, Mr. William Scarlet, 99. He has left two sons and five daughters, whose united ages amount to 470 years.

At Plaxtol, Richard Packham, esq.

SURRY.

The Duke of York has inclosed several thousand acres of Weybridge Common, and brought a farmer from Norfolk to superintend its culture.—Large tracts have been planted; some are under grain, and others are now preparing for turnips.

Married.] At Mordon, the Rev. E. T. Batley, A. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Benyon, daughter and heiress of the late E. B. esq. of Carshalton.—J. Freaks, esq. of Milford-cottage, to Miss Peacock, daughter of Mr. P. of Godalming.

At

At Putney-park, J. Lindo, eſq. to Miſs Prager. The ceremony was performed, according to the cuſtom of the Jews, by the high prieſt, Mr. Herſchel.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Cuckfield, Mrs. Maſcall, 82.

At Heathfield-park, Robert Newbery, eſq. ſecond ſon of Francis N. eſq.

At River, near Petworth, Mrs. Bridger, wife of Wm. B. eſq.

At North Berſted, Mrs. Halſted, wife of Mr. H.

At Chicheſter, as he was returning from divine worſhip, Gilbert Burnett, a poor man reſiding in that place. He was a deſcendant of the celebrated Gilbert B. biſhop of Saliſbury.—Miſs C. Charge.—Mr. H. Tregus, butcher and a member of the Duke of Richmond's troop of horſe.—Mrs. Tribe, widow of Mr. T. attorney.

Near Gibraltar, Captain Fuller, of the 20th Light Dragoons, ſecond ſon of John Trayton F. eſq. of Aſhdown-houſe, in this county, and grandſon of the late Lord Heathfield, for whoſe memory he cheriſhed an enthuſiaſtic regard, which led him to volunteer his ſervices at Gibraltar, where he was unfortunately drowned, by the upſetting of his boat off the rock.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Sargeant, to Mrs. Bailey, ſhip-chandler.

At Boldre, S. Neate, eſq. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Miſs Mary Jones, of Lymington.

At Upton-Grey, W. Welfit, eſq. of Manby, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Leech, daughter of Thos. L. eſq. of Bidden-houſe.

At Andover, Mr. W. Tilbury, of Watling-ſtreet, to Miſs Haines.

At Southampton, Lieutenant Hibbs, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ann Smith, ſiſter of Mr. S attorney.

Died.] At his ſeat, at Appledurcombe, in the Iſle of Wight, Sir Richard Worſley, bart. colonel of the South Hants militia, 53. Dying without male iſſue, a jointure of 70,000l. reverts to Lady Worſley. Her marriage portion was 80,000l.—Sir Richard had lived in a ſtate of ſeclusion at his favourite retreat in the Iſle of Wight; and his death is ſaid to be the effect of apoplexy. He was diſtinguiſhed for his taſte in the fine arts, and his knowledge of elegant antiquities. He is ſucceeded in his title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-houſe, in the Iſle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worſley Holmes, bart. and as he died inteſtate, his eſtates devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Bridgman Simpſon.

At Upper Ryde, Iſle of Wight, Mrs. Sarah Lys, 60.

At Aldermore-farm, near Ryde, Mr. J. Lake, 70.

At Wincheſter, Mr. Chubb, maſter of the poor-houſe.

At Southampton, Mr. John Hill, a member of the Southampton volunteers.—Mrs. Burſley, wife of Mr. B. coal-meaſurer.

At Fareham. Mr. Strugnell, 80.—Mr. P. Threſher, tanner, a lieutenant in Captain Purvis's company of volunteers, 40.

At Portſmouth, Miſs Cheeſman, daughter of Mr. C. baker.—Mr. Napper, linen-draper.—Mr. Bonamy, of the Star and Garter tavern.—J. Bacon, eſq. 66. He diſcharged the duties of chief clerk of the Survey-office in the dock-yard with inflexible integrity, uncommon ability, and an urbanity of manners which procured him the reſpect of all who knew him.

At Droxford, Mrs. Mynns, 96. She was the widow of O. Mynns, eſq. who died nearly 60 years ago, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nourſe, who was chaplain to Queen Anne.

At the Manor-houſe, Miniteed, Miſs E. Chute, daughter of the late Mr. Chute, of Vine.

At the houſe of Captain Walker, at Hill, near Portſmouth, Lady Irvine, widow of General Sir John I. K B. 61.

At Bramſhot, ſuddenly, Mr. R. Pim, jun. paper-maker.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Deverell, of Sherſton, to Miſs Waſhbourn, of Eaſton Grey.

Mr. John Harding, of Hindon, to Miſs Lucy Corp, of Norton Ferris.

At Netheravon, Mr. Thomas Reeks, of Wimborn, Dorſet, to Miſs Ann Claptott Lampard.

At Knoyle, Mr. W. Hayden, jun. of Miſton, to Miſs Harding, of Hinton.

Mr. James Barrow, of Shaftesbury, Dorſetſhire, to Miſs Alexander, of Saliſbury.

Died] At Henry Boſanquet's eſq. at Harniſh-houſe, near Chippenham, Chriſtopher Anſley, eſq. of Bath and of Trumpington, Cambridgeſhire, 80. Mr. Anſtey was formerly of King's College, and well known in the literary world for ſome excellent poetical productions, particularly the New Bath Guide, or Memoir of the B———l family. He was originally deſigned for the church, but inheriting rather unexpectedly a moderate fortune he reſigned every pretenſion to eccleſiaſtical honors, and was content with economizing what he had, without the ambition of making it more. At the Univerſity, ſo far from diſtinguiſhing himſelf, he incurred the diſgrace of having his degrees withheld from him, and is reported to have been remarkable in early life for levity and diſſipation. To this circumſtance he alludes, without ſeeming greatly to lament it, in the following lines of the Bath Guide:

Bear witneſs you moon, the chaſte empreſs of night!
You ſtars that diffuſe the pure radiance of light!
How oft have I mourned that ſuch blame ſhould accrue,
From one wicked letter of pious Miſs Prue!

May this lazy ſtream, who to Granta beſtows
Philoſophical ſlumbers and learned repoſe;
To Granta, ſweet Granta, where ſtudious of eaſe,
Seven years did I ſleep, and then loſt my degrees.

His firſt appearance as an author was in the monody on the death of the unfortunate Marquis of Taviſtock, who was killed by a fall from his horſe. This was immediately followed by the New Bath Guide, which is in a great meaſure built on Smollett's novel of Humphrey Clinker. Indeed the characters of Aunt Tabby and Miſs Prue, and the whole deſcription of Bath are copies from the Tabitha Bramble and Lydia of that celebrated romance. Mr. Anſtey however was not the only one who derived materials from this ſource, for Sheridan has made equally free with the ſame characters in the comedy of the Rivals. The Bath Guide was received with deſerved and general applauſe. Its ſatire, which is poignant, without groſneſs or perſonality pleaſed all; and the profuſion of wit and humour on the Bath amuſements, the phyſicians, the extortions, the public breakfaſts, and balls, was equally grateful, on account of its juſtneſs and novelty. But it is unneceſſary to enlarge on a work which has paſſed through numerous editions, and is in the hands of every perſon of taſte. After this production Mr. Anſtey's muſe continued ſilent, or was, at leaſt, employed on mere trifles; and a writer to whom the palm of humourous and light poetry was adjudged upon the firſt efforts of his talents immediately paſſed into obſcurity. For the laſt thirty years nobody has been leſs known to the public than Mr. A. there is no *bon mot* or witticiſm of this diſtinguiſhed author upon record: he could never be prevailed upon to ſing again, however perſuaded by his friends or his bookſeller, but ſeemed reſolved that, like the ſwan, his firſt note ſhould be his laſt. His name however has not been forgotten; his ſon has, in a great meaſure redeemed the pledge of his father, and proved that he inherits a full meaſure of his poetic talents, by a publication, in no reſpect inferior to the Bath Guide, entitled the Conduct of a Law Suit.

At Fiſherton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, ſiſter of the late William Deverell, eſq. of Guilſborough, Northamptonſhire, 84.

At Downton, Miſs Eliz. Hodgſon.

At Shaſton, Mr. William Norris, 87. His heart and hand were always open to relieve the diſtreſſed: he deteſted oppreſſion, and induſtry always found in him a foſtering friend. His charities were unbounded and will long remain engraven on many a poor man's heart.

At Mere, Mr. J. Lander, 72.

At Damerham, the Rev. Philip Henvill, many years curate of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] John Hunter, eſq. of Reading, to Mrs. Pearce, of Wiſtone Aſhbury.

At Speen, Mr. W. Gibling, of Rays, Eſſex, to Miſs Baſing, of Speenhamland.

At Windſor, George Auguſtus Fenwick, eſq. of the Royal Horſe Guards, blue, to Miſs Pulteu, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas P.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Curtis.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. T.—At Mr. Lamb's, J. Richardſon, 75. He had lived in that family above 45 years.

At Newbury, Mr. John Bright, 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The New Cut and improvements in the harbour of Briſtol are carried on with the greateſt diſpatch; the foundations of the caſt iron bridges are already laid, and the canal in many places excavated to the intended level. Notwithſtanding the ſum of 500,000l. has lately been appropriated for the completion of the Docks and Harbour, 10,000l. has been raiſed by voluntary ſubſcription for building and ſupporting an additional wing to the Infirmary. The ſpire of Radcliff Church is alſo to be completed, and a magnificent cenotaph conſtructed to the memory of the ill-fated Chatterton. The Corporation vying with the merchants and private citizens in their laudable exertions, have erected, at their own expence, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and ornament of the city, a noble and ſpacious arch for foot paſſengers under St. John's Gate.

The Town-hall of Wells is immediately to be conſiderably enlarged and improved, ſo as to remove former complaints of its confined ſituation, and render it in future more commodious for holding the aſſizes and ſeſſions for this county.

Married.] At Bath Capt. John Macheſon, to Miſs M'Keand.—Mr. Gaſkell, to Miſs Parry, daughter of the late Thomas P. eſq.—Thomas Panton, eſq. of Newmarket, Cambridgeſhire, and Piccadilly, London, to Miſs Gubbins, daughter of the late Joſeph G. eſq. of Ireland.—Mr. Morris, to Miſs Duffield.—Robert Kirkpatrick Eſcott, eſq. of Ongarhill, Surry, to Miſs S. Croſſe, youngeſt daughter of the Rev T. S. Croſſe.

At Briſtol, Mr. John Hackett, to Miſs Pope.—Mr. Thomas Lyne, jun. to Miſs Louiſa Grant, both of Bath.—Mr. Thomas Hopper, merchant, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, to Miſs W. D. Hammett.—The Rev Thomas Eſbury Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miſs Haythorne, only daughter of the late Joſeph H. eſq.

At the Friend's meeting houſe, Olveſton, Mr. John Harding, of Briſtol, to Miſs Ann Taylor, eldeſt daughter of James T. eſq. Trenchay.

At Great Cheverel, Mr. Stephen James, cornfactor, of Briſtol, to Miſs Bartlett, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William B. farmer.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Dix, wife of the late Rev. Charles Dix, rector of Briſtley and Gately, Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Lawſon Huddleſton, archdeacon of

this city: a lady of exemplary piety and charity.—Mr. Thomas Walmeſley, 42; a painter of conſiderable eminence, whoſe works combined a ſuperior degree of force, taſte, and genius. As a ſcene-painter he may almoſt be ſaid to have been unrivalled. His landſcapes diſplay an accurate delineation of nature in her romantic ſcenes; and will be highly appreciated now the hand that formed them has ceaſed to move. When diſengaged from profeſſional purſuits, his good-humour, ſtore of entertaining anecdotes, and excellent obſervations, ſerved to enliven the circle of his friends, who moſt ſincerely regret the loſs of an admirable artiſt and pleaſant companion.—Mrs. Pierce, widow of William P. eſq. collector of exciſe, 79.—Mr. William Potter, acting overſeer and organiſt of the pariſh of Walcot.—Mrs. Steart, 72.—Mr. Philip Needes, youngeſt ſon of Mrs N. on the day he completed his 17th year.—Mr. Payne, late of the Pack-horſe inn. He was ſeized with a fit while paſſing Pulteney Bridge, fell down and expired.

At Norton St. Philip's, Mrs. Rutty, daughter of the late Alderman Hale, of Bath.

At Elmeſtree, near Tetbury, Mrs. Brookes, 63

At Srow Eaſton, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. M. late of Camely.

At Buckland Dinham, Mr. Wm. Weaver, baker, and on the following day, his father-in-law, Mr Walter Singer, 77.

At Wells, Mrs Reynell, widow of the Rev. Mr R. rector of St. James's, Briſtol, and daughter of Sir Henry Mackworth, bart. —Mr. James Cannings, 70.

At Holloway-houſe, near Bath, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. coal-merchant.

At Aſhhill, the Rev. Mr. Alford.

At Briſlington, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Noyes, merchant of Briſtol.

At Shipham, John Jacob, eſq.

At Briſtol, Mr. Peter Mellor, ironmonger. —Miſs Butler, daughter of Denis B. eſq. of London.—Mr. Dutton Grimes.—Mr. Matthews, butcher.—Mrs. Sandys.—Charles George, ſon of Mr. James G. merchant.—Mr. John Stokes.—Mr William Welch, ſon of Mr W. Hooper.—Mr. Hawkins Bird, tea-dealer.—Miſs S. Dyer, niece of Mrs. D.—Mr. Joſeph Moxham, formerly a Captain in the 17th light dragoons, 72.—Mrs. Hull, relict of Edward H. eſq. of Donaghadee, Ireland, and daughter of the late John Dawſon, eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica.—Mr. William Wright, at the Apple-tree, Broad-mead.—Mrs. Lee, wife of the Rev. Mr. L of Hope Chapel.—Mrs. Rourke, 71.—Mrs. Catherine White, a maiden lady.

DORSETSHIRE.

The new-invented life-boat with which experiments have been making at Weymouth for ſome time paſt, is built by Mr. Towell, of Teignmouth, in Devonſhire. She is buoyed up by eight caſes, four on each ſide, water tight, and independent of each other. When men are ſaved from a wreck and landed, the boat may return, and ſome tons of goods may be put in the caſes, if the ſea will admit of its being taken out of the wrecked veſſel. In a ſtorm the boat is diſmantled, and rowed by 14 men, who are all faſtened to their ſeats. As the ſea breaks into the boat, it immediately runs out at her ſtern ports. It is impoſſible to ſink her. She has fourteen life lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are waſhed off the wreck may hold, before they can be taken into the boat again. She brings before the wind, or nearly ſo, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with her ſails as any boat of her ſize. The rudder is on a new principle: ſhe has fourteen grapplings for a wreck, a room, ten feet wide, water-tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her conſtruction is entirely new.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. James Tucker, of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Suſanna Dean.

At Yeovil, Mr. Hilborn, of Sydling, to Miſs Elizabeth Watts, daughter of Mr. Watts, attorney.

At Chittern, Mr. Springford, of Wilsford, to Miſs Mary Ingram.

Died.] At Eaſtbury, Thomas Wedgwood, eſq third ſon of the late Joſiah W. eſq. of Etruria, Staffordſhire, 54.

At Winterborne, Whitchurch, Mr John Wm. Clapcott, 17.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Ann Stuart, a native of America, and wife of the Rev. James S. formerly rector of George Town, and All Saints, South Carolina.

At Mapperton, Mrs. Henvill, wife of Mr. H. 60.

At Toller Fratrum, Mr. John Whittle, an eminent farmer. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe.

At Shafteſbury, on his way home, Thomas Walbeoff, eſq. of Glaſbury, Radnorſhire, a Captain in the royal navy.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales is about to erect, at his own expence, a chapel at Prince-Town, on the foreſt of Dartmoor, under the direction of Thomas Tyrwhitt, eſq. Lord-warden of the Stannaries.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has ſuggeſted to Government the propriety of erecting a building near the above, for depoſiting ſuch priſoners of war as ſhall be brought into Plymouth; who can, without difficulty, be conveyed up the river Tamer, and landed a few miles from the ſpot. It is ſaid that this plan will be acted upon forthwith, and barracks built for the reception of a proportionate number of troops.

Married.] At Tiverton, James Cole, eſq. Captain in the firſt regiment of the Somerſetſhire Militia, to Miſs M. E. Carew, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. of Haccombe.

At

At Exeter, Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss E. C. Veale, youngest daughter of the late Wm. V. esq. of Trevaia house, Cornwall.— —— Macbride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Miss Starkey. —Mr Wm. Upcott, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Lethbridge, daughter of Mr. L. painter.

At Teignmouth, Mr. George Dunsford, jun. merchant of Tiverton, to Miss Parry.

At Tavistock, Mr. Harley, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Lang, daughter of Mr. L.

Died.] At South Melton, Mr. Emanuel May, surgeon, 27.

At Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. Wm. C. 93.

At Grey's Place, near Plymouth, Captain Cudlippe, of the royal navy.

At Exmouth, Mr. Aubrey Wynne, eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Liss Place, Hants, 19.

CORNWALL.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society took place on the 7th of August at Helston, for the purpose of determining the premiums offered by the Society. Nine bulls, eleven rams, four boars, and two fatted sheep, were produced; and, after a minute investigation of their different merits, by the inspectors, they adjudged the premiums as follows:—to Francis Enys, esq. for the best bull, five guineas; to Mr. Alexander Paul, of Camborne, for the next best ditto, two guineas; to Francis Enys, esq for the best ram, free for all England, five guineas; to Mr. Sickler, of Gwinear, for the best ram, yeaned in Cornwall, three guineas; to Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, of Manaccan, for the best hog ram, yeaned in Cornwall, two guineas; to Mr. John Roberts, of Newlyn, for the best and second best fat sheep, three guineas; to Mr. Edward Lawrence, of St. Martin, for the best boar, two guineas. This being the first exhibition of the kind in this part of the country, the stock produced were much superior to the general expectation, and shew that the spirit of improvement, which of late years has been diffusing itself throughout this county, in a more rapid degree than any other in the kingdom, has met with peculiar attention from the gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood of Helston; and, in order to encourage so laudable an example, the Society came to a determination, which was made public by the president after dinner, of having such an exhibition annually at Helston; not interfering, however, with the general exhibition at Bodmin in June.

Married] At Fowey, Mr. Coomb, to Miss Rickard.

At Lanteglos, Capt. Charles Thomas, to Miss Ann Couch.

At Bodmin, Mr. John Short, to Miss Mallett.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Philip Brush, sail-maker.—Mrs. Byrn, relict of Mr. James B. grocer.

At St. Kew, Richard Wayet, 92. He had laboured 75 years as a husbandman, and till a few days of his death could go through a hard day's work as well as most men in his parish.

At Camborne, Mr. James Keigwin, who for forty years or upwards practised surgery, with great success, in the mines there, 68. He was much respected and beloved by men of probity and honour, his character being marked with a benevolence that won friends and overcame enemies; he descended into the grave with universal regret, having the prayers of the good and the tears of the poor to plead for him in his last conflict.

At Launceston, Mr. William Hill, formerly an apprentice to Mr. Radford, at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and lately a candidate to succeed him; a young man of very superior talents, which, with the diligence and industry displayed in the acquisition of every branch of his profession, would probably have rendered him one of its greatest ornaments.

At St. German's, Mr. Oliver, farmer, and one of the volunteer cavalry of that place.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A plan has been adopted for building public schools at Perth. From the encouragement it has experienced the committee of management appointed by the subscribers at Perth are led to hope, that they will soon have it in their power to announce to the public, that subscriptions are received fully sufficient to enable them to complete a building, already considerably advanced, which will not only be highly beneficial to the county and city of Perth, but besides of great public importance and utility. The buildings will be large and elegant, and will contain complete accommodation for the different schools, viz. the grammar school, academy, and the writing, drawing, English, and French classes, besides accommodation for other branches of education, which it is in contemplation to add. Its situation on Rose Terrace, with the North Inch, which has lately been much enlarged, as a lawn in front, is not only beautiful, but must be highly conducive to the health of the students, while its retirement, freed as it is from the bustle of the town, renders it in every respect a proper place for public schools.

Married] At Borrostownness, Mr. Daniel Maclachlan, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Ann Hardie, daughter of Arch. H. esq.

Died.] In the prime of life, at her father's house, at Broomrig, near Dumfries, Mrs. Key, wife of Alexander Key, esq. of Leicester-square, London: a lady whose engaging manners and amiable qualities endeared her to a numerous and truly respectable circle of acquaintance, by whom her early death is most sincerely regretted.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE vigour with which meaſures have been, of late, taken to interrupt the importation of Dutch goods from India, in Anglo-American veſſels, has been ſucceſsful. That carrying trade has been checked. Conſiderable benefit has reſulted to our Eaſt India Company. Should the fleet, of which we lately had accounts, from St. Helena arrive ſafe in England, the market will be found ſufficiently open, and the imports will be diſperſed with good advantage over Europe.

The Anglo-American traders now wholly engroſs the profitable fur-trade with the North-Weſt coaſt of America. They come and go between that coaſt and the China market, in numbers of ſhips, and with a regularity which enables them to exclude all rivalry. One trader tells another what goods were the moſt in requeſt among the natives of the Fur-Coaſt, when he himſelf made up his cargo. That trader acts upon his friend's information, and takes only what he is ſure to find a demand for. On the contrary, traders from Britain are liable to take out cargoes, which, from the change of humour or neceſſity among the natives, there are no longer purchaſers to be found for. So many adventurers from England have been, by this means, unfortunate, that the merchants of this country are forced to abandon the traffic.

The propagation of the race of Spaniſh ſheep in this country begins to make us independent, in our manufactures, of Spain, for the greater part of that ſupply of wool which was formerly ſo indiſpenſably requiſite.

The trade between Sweden and this country begins to increaſe, in conſequence of the Swediſh monarch's new attention to the commercial intereſts of his ſubjects.

The efforts of France to interrupt the trade between Britain and Holland have proved but too ſucceſsful.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE recent continuance of fine weather has brought forward the corn harveſt much ſooner than was expected, which is now become general in all the ſouthern and midland counties, where much of the wheat and early ſown barley, and oat crops are already cut, and prove every where to be heavy and good. Field peaſe and beans are well podded, nearly fit for the hook, and promiſe great abundance. The crops of canary, and various other garden ſeeds, are equally good. The white Dutch clover and trefoil grown for ſeed promiſe great abundance.—The average price of grain in England is—Wheat, 100s.; Rye, 58s. 6d.; Barley, 49s. 2d.; Oats, 31s. 7d.; Beans, 50s. 11d,; Peaſe, 49s. 3d.; Oatmeal, 46s 2d.

Hay has in general proved all over the kingdom an heavy crop, well made, and properly ſecured. The after-math, and ſecond crop of clover, grow faſt; and the red clover ſaved for ſeed promiſes to head well.—In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 4l. 2s. to 5l.; Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 8s.; Straw, 2l. 10s to 3l. 10s.

The paſtures at this ſeaſon of the year never were better, and the feeding and dairy cattle have done well.

The early ſown turnips, in ſome well managed diſtricts, have been hoed and look well. The later ſown have ſuffered much by the ravages of the fly; and in ſome ſituations the lands have been ſown over again.

Our accounts of the preſent crop of Hops continue very unfavourable. The Midſummer ſhoots that gave a freſh appearance, induced a hope of an improvement; and the ideal duty (old duty) roſe from 20 to 30,000l, but the effort was too weak, and the plant being afterwards attacked with the mould, all hopes are baniſhed that this crop can exceed that of 1802, i. e. about 15 or 16000l The Worceſter and Hereford diſtrict it is ſaid, will not pay this year 300l., although in 1801 it exceeded 65,000l.! Prices have fluctuated a little ſince our laſt; they fell on the *ſuppoſed* improvement, but when it is underſtood how very ſmall the crop will be, a conſiderable riſe muſt be the conſequence. The quantity on hand militates, however, againſt a rapid riſe; but when this year's conſumption is taken away from the quantity on hand, the advance may be expected to be ſo conſiderable, that few prudent conſumers will, at theſe prices, riſk what 1806 may produce. Bags of 1803 ſell at preſent from 5l. to 5l. 12s. and of 1804, from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 16s.

Lean cattle, both beaſts and ſheep, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſtock on hand (owing to the plenty of keep, and the promiſing appearance of much winter food), have, at all the late fairs, been much in requeſt, and produced high prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ſtone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Lamb, 4s. to 4s. 10d.

Store hogs, to turn into ſtubbles, are in demand, and at advanced prices.

Freſh horſes, fit for the collar, and the army, are much wanted, and are both ſcarce and dear.

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of Auguſt, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.26.	Auguſt 17.	Wind N.E.	
Loweſt 29.55.	Auguſt 2.	Wind S.W.	
Greateſt Variation in 24 hours.	39 100ths of an inch	The mercury ſuddenly roſe between the 20th and 21ſt inſtant, from 29.60 to 29.99.	

Thermometer.

Higheſt 77°.	Auguſt 9th and 12th.	Wind W. and S.W.
Loweſt 50°.	Auguſt 6th, 7th, 15th and 21ſt.	Wind W.S.N.E.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	8°	This variation, which is not great, has happened three or four times in the courſe of this month.

The quantity of rain fallen in the month now finiſhed, is equal to 3.6 inches in depth.

There has ſeldom been a month of Auguſt with leſs clear and brilliant weather than the preſent; on twenty days there has been rain, and frequently heavy rain: nevertheleſs, the average height of the barometer for the month is 29.91 nearly, which, conſidering the quantity of rain fallen, muſt be deemed very high. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis we have witneſſed during the ſummer, hitherto, very little thunder and lightning. The average height of the thermometer is nearly 62°, which is ſomething more than it was laſt Auguſt, but 4° leſs than the average height of the mercury in Auguſt, 1803, and full 5° leſs than it was in the ſame month, 1802. The wind has been variable, but moſt frequent in the Weſt and South Weſt.

The following is an account of a meteor obſerved on Sunday evening, the 21ſt of July, by a gentleman as he paſſed along the Strand: "I ſtopped (ſays he) at the door of the Crown and Anchor, the vacant ſpace before it offering a conſiderable view of the heavens, at that time ſplendid with ſtars; I was looking with attention towards the N.W. when ſuddenly a meteor from about 35° of height, ſhot from the W. by N. It was apparently about the ſize of a tennis ball, perhaps hardly ſo large, it was followed by a ſtream of light which ſeemed in ſpecks, the length of the train was about a degree, that is about twice the apparent diameter of the moon. Its courſe was from North of Weſt towards the North, paſſing about 35° above the horizon. Its motion was majeſtic, but by no means rapid, I am ſure it was full ten ſeconds in motion, the light not ſo piercing as that of a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, but it exceeded that of the ſecond, with which I had full opportunity of comparing it. It ran through 30° of the heavens, deſcribing an arch of great diameter, its path was convex above, and declining downwards. The extinction of it was at an altitude of about 25° having fallen certainly not more than 10°, I do not think ſo much. It very viſibly ſtopped before it was extinguiſhed. It burſt at laſt with very few ſparks, and its train and itſelf together diſappeared in a moment. I had perfect leiſure and ſpace to obſerve its whole courſe, it expired below the ſecond pointer of the Great Bear, I inſtantly drew out my watch, and comparing it this morning with the clock of St Paul's Cathedral, it was exactly at thirty one minutes after eleven that I obſerved the end of the phenomenon.

A TABLE of the right Aſcenſion and Declination of Ceres and Pallas, for September.

	Ceres.						Pallas.					
	AR.			Decl. N.			AR.			Decl S.		
1805	h	m	s	°	′		h	m	s	°	′	
Sept. 2	6	39	52	22	17		4	39	12	8	27	
5	6	24	8	22	21		4	42	48	9	9	
8	6	28	20	22	24		4	46	16	9	53	
11	6	32	24	22	28		4	49	36	10	39	
14	6	36	24	22	31		4	52	48	11	26	
17	6	40	20	22	34		4	55	52	12	15	
20	6	44	8	22	38		4	58	44	13	5	
23	6	47	48	22	41		5	1	24	13	57	
26	6	51	28	22	44		5	3	56	14	50	
29	6	54	56	22	47		5	6	16	15	45	